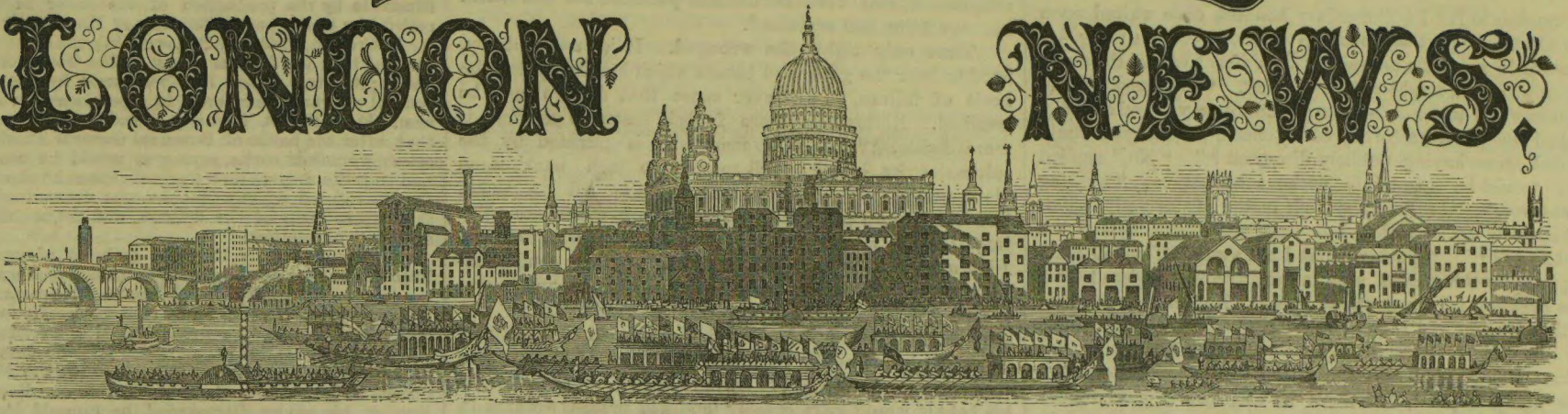


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1700.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
By Post, 5½d.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON: SKIRMISHERS
SEE PAGE 334.

THE TROCHU LIBEL CASE.

A candidate for Parliamentary honours once waited upon an electoral agent supposed to exercise commanding influence in a certain borough, with a view to settle the terms upon which he might obtain the seat. "Is there anything you can call to mind in your private history or public life," asked the shrewd attorney of his client, "which you would shrink from having publicly discussed?" "No," replied the would-be candidate without hesitation; "nothing whatever." "Is there anything in the life of your father which you would rather not have laid bare before the public eye?" "Nothing that I am aware of," replied the aspirant to the vacant seat, after having pondered over the question for a minute or two. "Nor of your grandfather?" inquired the agent. "Nor of my grandfather, as far as I know," replied the candidate. "But what makes you ask these questions?" "Because," the agent replied, "if there be any flaw in your family history within three generations an electoral contest will be sure to find it out and expose it without mercy to public criticism." Something akin to this is the fate of any public man who ventures into a court of law in search of a kidnapped reputation. The necessity for his appeal to a jury ought to be very urgent, and his case very clear indeed, to warrant his submission to so fiery a test. If there be anything in his past proceedings which needs to be explained he had better leave time and events to declare it. It is very seldom that a traduced character obtains all the satisfaction it requires from a legal process undertaken for its reparation. This, or the other, point of accusation may be rebutted; but it is tolerably certain that more dirt will be thrown than the calumniated plaintiff will be able to wipe off.

General Trochu, a man than whom no one connected with the Army of France bore a higher character until the revolution of September, 1870, which upset the Second Empire, has presented during the last fortnight a striking illustration of the foregoing remarks. There can be no doubt, we think, that he was a man of honest intentions. During the Empire he resisted its seductive influences, and invariably put what he deemed to be the interests of his country above the will of the occupant of the Imperial Throne. He described himself as "a Breton, a Catholic, and a soldier." He was a military reformer, who detected in the constitution and administration of the French Army under Napoleon III. the seeds of its demoralisation, and the efficient cause of its ultimate ruin. But he was rather a critic than a leader. He could exercise his judgment—upon the work of others far more to the purpose than his will to give effect to his own ideas. Within the scope of his own profession he had more light than fire. His plans on paper were often admirable, his feats generally, if not always, came too late. He hesitated until he was lost. He sharpened his instrument until the occasion had gone by for using it with effect. He had abundance of professional courage, but he lacked moral audacity. He knew well how to prepare for a foreseen exigency, but not how to render his preparations available at the right moment. He was unwilling to risk anything through negligence, and he risked and lost everything by letting the passing opportunity go by. As Governor of Paris, representing, in the first instance, the interests of the Imperial régime, it is impossible to acquit him of having, in effect, though not in intention, betrayed the high personages to whom he held himself responsible. As presiding over the military defence of Paris against the Prussians, it is equally impossible to defend him from having missed the occasion when he might have succeeded in breaking through the extended line of the besiegers. He was willing, no doubt, to serve the Empress Eugénie; but, in point of fact, he left her exposed to the malice of her enemies. He was anxious to rescue Paris from that terrible wall of fire by which she was surrounded, and he did his utmost to carry out his intentions. But he meditated too much and he waited too long, and Paris eventually succumbed to her foe.

A man upon whom such misfortunes have descended, and whose reputation they have enveloped in ruin, need not have been a dishonest man, nor a traitor, but must have been a man who fell far short of the capacity required by the high position which he sustained. It was his unhappy fate that the ex-Emperor judged him by the evident sincerity of his motives and the enlightened character of his professional criticisms, rather than by the force of will which he had exhibited. It was his own mistake to have confounded capacity for judging what other men had done with ability to do better himself. He had judgment, but he wanted genius. He was an acute critic, but not a man of resource. He saw how things ought to go, but he had no power to make them go as he would. To this day, probably, he has not discovered within himself the radical source of his own deficiency as a military governor. His failure in the position in which he was placed ought to have convinced him that he was not the man for the situation. He may have been the best man that could be found at the moment. He may have done—and in the opinion of disinterested observers he did—his best, but his best fell short of the demands of the crisis. He may have no sufficient reason for blaming himself, but he ought not to have supposed that all his countrymen would absolve him to the extent to which his own conscience had done. If a capable General, there were certainly facts in his history which needed explanation. If an incapable General, even in regard to difficulties which no mere military capacity could

have overcome, he should have accepted his lot with resignation, and have borne with patience the loss which his reputation had sustained.

Time only rights the wronged. It is, undoubtedly, hard to bear the gibes and taunts which inevitably dog the heels of failure, to whatever cause that failure may be ascribed. Nothing is more foolish, because nothing is more futile, than for a man who is pursued by the calumnies let loose by ill-success to turn back upon his calumniators that he may be avenged on them. General Trochu has gained nothing by his lawsuit. The jury before whom he had dragged the libel of the *Figaro* have, it is true, set the mark of their condemnation upon the intemperate and insulting language employed by that journal towards a public man; but they have refused to give judgment in his favour in regard to his public career as Governor of Paris. Say they were prejudiced. It matters little. No verdict in his behalf would have greatly modified present opinion in France. History only will weigh his claims with impartiality. His merits may be found, in course of time, to have far transcended his demerits. But it would have been well for him to have waited that ultimate judgment to which all public men must be content to refer their claims. General Trochu has rushed into a law court to seek a verdict in his own favour, and we fear he has retired from it with the experience which will make him "a wiser but a sadder man."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 4.

A trial, surpassing in interest all the more exciting processes against the adherents of the Commune, with which Paris has of late been sated, has, during the past few days, engrossed public attention throughout France. I refer to the action for libel brought by General Trochu against the *Figaro* newspaper, in the person of its responsible editor, M. de Villemessant, and one of its writers, M. Auguste Vitu, a Bonapartist contributor to this by no means honoured organ of Legitimacy and the right Divine of Kings. It appears that on Jan. 23 and 27 last a couple of articles appeared in the *Figaro*, from the pen of M. Vitu, reflecting severely upon General Trochu, whom it charged with having betrayed alike the Emperor and the Empress, after having specifically sworn to defend the latter on the honour of a Breton, a Catholic, and a soldier, and with having culpably mismanaged the defence of Paris. The issue which the jury had to decide was no ordinary one, as they were called upon to pronounce not merely on the political and military, but the moral character of the late Governor of Paris, whose conduct, by their verdict, they formally disapproved.

The trial commenced on Wednesday last, and the proceedings opened by the examination of the accused, in the course of which M. de Villemessant stated that, although not a Bonapartist, he read the articles with delight—that, in fact, they were mother's milk to him; while M. Vitu, on his part, said that his strong language was caused by strong feeling. He had performed the part of a conscientious historian, and appealed to the judgment of the country. At the close of this examination, which lasted but a few minutes, General Trochu rose and said that he persisted in prosecuting MM. Villemessant and Vitu, on account of the reflections upon his honour and private character. As for the numerous attacks which had been made against his public actions he had never noticed them, but the accusations of the *Figaro* could not be passed by.

The plea of justification being set up, the defendant's witnesses were examined first, and Count de Palikao, M. Henri Chevreau, M. Magne, M. Busson, Billault, M. Brame, M. Rouher, M. Schneider, M. Pietri, M. de Brissac, the Marquis d'Andelarre, and M. Vuitry appeared successively, and bore witness to the promises of the General to defend the Empress and the Corps Legislatif, and his equivocal conduct on Sept. 3 and 4. M. de Guillotet then deposed to the truth of one portion of the *Figaro's* statement, to the effect that M. Thiers had said to him peace could have been obtained on Oct. 31 at the cost of a portion of Alsace and an indemnity of two milliards. M. Camille Doucet, the Academician, made a similar statement; while M. de Grave, the last of the *Figaro* witnesses, related a conversation which he had had in a railway carriage with General Pellissier, in the course of which the latter had most severely criticised the Buzenval sortie, on Jan. 19, 1871. Wednesday was taken up with the hearing of these witnesses, and on Thursday those of General Trochu were examined. Marshal M'Mahon stated that it was Prince Napoleon who recommended Trochu to the Emperor, and that he (M'Mahon) had supported the Prince's recommendation, observing that he was convinced that the General was an honest man. He repudiated the construction put upon his words by the *Figaro*—that he had once thought Trochu to be an honest man, but did not think so now—but avoided saying distinctly what was his present opinion. Referring to the Emperor, he denied that he exercised any control over the army of Châlons, which was entirely under his authority, subject to the orders of his superior in command, Marshal Bazaine.

General Changarnier was next called, and formally asked if he had made use of the words attributed to him by the *Figaro*—namely, that "Trochu is a Tartuffe with Mangin's (the celebrated charlatan) helmet on." He, however, persistently fenced with the question, observing that a witness in a court of justice should depose to facts, and not retail gossip; that he was not in the habit of using coarse expressions, &c. After a lively discussion between the various counsel, and the question being repeated in different forms by the jury, the General walked out of the witness-box, having maintained his position, and given evidence neither one way nor the other. Among the more important succeeding witnesses were M. Baze, the questor of the National Assembly, who bore witness to Trochu's opposition to the coup d'état; General Pellissier, who came to contradict the assertions of M. de Grave; Admiral Janen de la Gravière, who deposed (in support of General Trochu's assertion that he had refused more honours than he had accepted) that the Ministry of War had been offered to the General, and refused by him on the ground that he had written military criticisms on the organisation of the army which he thought rendered him ineligible for the post; General Schmitz, late chief of Trochu's staff, who naturally supported the General's version of events and energetically defended his conduct; M. Jules Favre, who described anew the revolution of Sept. 4, and explained the manner of the General's nomina-

tion as President of the Government; and Admiral Fourichon, who spoke highly of Trochu's good faith, which he sought to illustrate by the production of the letter in which Trochu called him to the post of Minister of Marine.

M. Cresson, Préfet of Police during the siege, followed, and testified that the famous phrase, "The Governor of Paris will not capitulate," which had been used by the General in a council of war, was inserted in a proclamation at his suggestion. M. Vacherot, formerly one of the mayors of Paris, said that after the battle of Buzenval General Trochu declined to attempt another sortie, saying it would be useless carnage; and that the mayors then suggested that he should resign, but that he refused, saying that he was determined to accept all the responsibility of the defence, and not to shift it upon the shoulders of another.

M. Allou, possibly the most eminent advocate which the French Bar now possesses, rose on Saturday morning to address the jury on behalf of General Trochu. He passed in review all the acts of the General's life, read his predictions concerning the war, and, among other documents, an extract from the famous will, examined the various libels in detail, and sought to refute the justificatory evidence which the *Figaro* had produced. He painted General Trochu as distrustful by the Empire, his advice disregarded, he himself domineered over by Count de Palikao, and his authority as Governor of Paris disdainfully ignored. Then, when the Empress had left the Tuileries, when the Imperial Government had been swept away without any fault of his, he accepted an unenvied post in a time of extreme peril at the hand of a revolutionary Government which he had not called into existence. M. Allou wound up with a warm attack against the Second Empire, which elicited considerable applause, and an exhortation to all Frenchmen to support the Government of M. Thiers. The remainder of the day was occupied with the address of the Public Prosecutor, who spoke in favour of General Trochu's action, and demanded that the defendants should be convicted of libel.

Monday opened with the speech of M. Grandperret, an ex-Imperialist Public Prosecutor and counsel for M. Vitu, who maintained that his client had made no revelation, but had merely echoed the cry of the public conscience, which had proclaimed Trochu a criminal. He read numerous extracts from newspapers and books published antecedent to the incriminated articles, which he maintained to be far more libellous than the latter, observing that, if his client adopted these opinions in good faith, he was entitled to an acquittal. His address was remarkably eloquent and effective, and produced an evident impression upon the jury.

General Trochu answered M. Vitu's advocate in person, and spoke with great ability for no less than three hours. He answered every point in the libels more or less successfully, and was repeatedly applauded by the audience. Upon the conclusion of his speech the Public Prosecutor again expressed his opinion that the libels were unjustifiable.

On Tuesday M. Lachaud presented the defence of M. de Villemessant, in a most elaborate speech, which was a veritable oratorical triumph. He was exceedingly bitter with reference to General Trochu's desertion of the Empress and the so-called massacre of Buzenval. In the course of his address he was repeatedly interrupted by the indignant observations of the General, who was in a most agitated state the entire time. When M. Lachaud had concluded, the president of the Court (M. Legendre) briefly summed up, and the jury retired to deliberate upon eleven questions of libel and insults submitted to their decision.

At three o'clock the Court reassembled, and, the usual question having been put, the foreman of the jury replied that the verdict of his colleagues was "Not guilty" respecting all the questions of libel, and "Guilty" in reference to the questions of insults. That is to say, the defendants were acquitted upon the first eight and most important questions involving the treason of the General to the Empire and his conduct during the siege, and convicted for having reproduced certain insulting expressions ascribed to Marshal M'Mahon and General Changarnier, and for having stated that his bust was to be seen at Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition between the famous criminals Dumollard and Troppmann—for which offences each of the accused was condemned to a month's imprisonment and £120 fine.

The National Assembly separated on Saturday for the Easter recess, after having voted all the supplies, and a Committee of Permanence now sits at Versailles under M. Grévy's presidency. It is said that M. Thiers has renounced his intention of residing in Paris during the recess, although he may pass a few days in the capital.

M. Heindrich, the French contemporary of Calcraft, or "Monsieur de Paris," as the French term him, died, in Paris, on Good Friday morning.

SPAIN.

The elections have passed off quietly, and public tranquillity has nowhere been disturbed. The result, so far as known, is favourable to the Ministerial party.

Authoritative contradictions are given to a report that the last Protestant chapel in Madrid had been closed. It is stated that eleven Protestant chapels are open in the Spanish capital, and that they are attended by nearly 4000 worshippers.

A railway train in Andalusia has been stopped and pillaged by brigands, who took up the rails and fired upon persons who resisted: £3000, belonging to the railway company, was stolen.

An association has been formed at Badajoz and Terner for the purpose of obtaining the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain.

ITALY.

The statue of General Fanti was unveiled, on Monday, in the square of San Marco, Florence. General Cialdini directed the ceremony. The Minister of War, Signor Ricotti, was also present, as well as the Spanish Minister, Senor Montemar. There was a large number of colonels and generals, and two officers from each regiment of the Italian army. General Cialdini spoke in high terms of the life of General Fanti. Count Cambray-Digny and Signor Mordini also spoke.

The Pope received, on Monday, a number of visitors of different nationalities. His Holiness, speaking in French, said he did not leave Rome because he would meet elsewhere with causes for sorrow and scandal. The usual Easter ceremonies had not been performed because several churches had been profaned and the ministers of religion frequently insulted.

To the great disgust of artists and antiquaries, says the *Times'* correspondent, attempts are being made to render Rome habitable, and to purify it from the accumulated dirt of centuries. This naturally excites the indignation—or, at least, the regret—of lovers of the picturesque and of old frequenters of the city, which, above all others, fascinates and entralls those who long abide within its gates.

HOLLAND.

The celebration of Dutch independence took place on Monday, with ceremonials and rejoicings, at Brill. The King of Holland laid the foundation of the monument and Seamen's Hospital—Prince Alexander, his second son, and Mr. Morley, the historian, being present. After the ceremony of inauguration a quaint mediæval cavalcade, representing the various

trades of the Netherlandish burghers, paraded the streets. The procession started amid a pouring fall of rain, but the weather gradually improved as the stream of quaintly-dressed masquers moved on. In the procession there were nearly 4000 persons, partly on horseback, but mainly, and especially at the opening, in waggons. The water-beggars, whose victory over the Spaniards just 300 years ago the celebration is designed to commemorate, were represented by men borne along in waggons formed in the shape of their sixteenth-century boats. All the trades of the Netherlandish burghers were represented in different waggons, each of which contained a group of artificers actually working with the implements and on the materials of their respective handicrafts. The town, the quays, and the ships in harbour were decorated with flags, and the most unbounded and unalloyed enthusiasm everywhere prevailed.

In the procession at Rotterdam there were representatives of ancient days in appropriate costume, as well as members of the modern trades guilds at work, with their proper appliances. As the waggons containing them passed along there was great cheering from the crowd which thronged the streets and ships.

Some disturbances occurred at Oosterhout, a town of Northern Brabant. Bands of men broke the windows of several houses, shouting "Down with the Liberals!" "Down with the Freemasons!" "Long live the Pope!" "Long live the Catholics!" and singing songs insulting to the House of Orange. Troops arrived on the 2nd and restored order. Disturbances more or less serious also occurred at Amersfoort, Ysselstyn, and Loosduinen.

AMERICA.

The reply of Earl Granville to Mr. Fish's despatch was laid before a Cabinet Council at Washington on Tuesday. No intimation of the nature of the course which the Cabinet may have decided to take is given in the telegram; but the *New York Tribune* is of opinion that the United States Government cannot, without admitting carelessness, which should be followed by resignation, admit the indirect claims to be either groundless or frivolous. The *Tribune* apparently writes under the impression that some concession has been made by England. The *Evening Post* says the difference of views between England and America regarding the indirect damages involves no implication of bad faith on either side. In the Washington treaty Great Britain acted magnanimously, and made an ample apology, which a great nation might honourably accept as full redress for the injuries it had received. America agrees with Great Britain that the indirect claims are inadmissible, but they were advanced as an argument for awarding a gross sum in the shape of damages. The *Evening Post* regards this form of settlement as feasible and desirable, and declares that the true policy of America is the closest alliance and friendship with Great Britain.

A telegram from New York, on Wednesday, states that the telegraph offices and other public buildings are draped in mourning, in consequence of the death of Professor Morse.

The measure passed by the Senate for the reform of the tariff has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

The Connecticut election has ended in a victory for the Republicans, who return a majority in the Legislature, and have elected Mr. Jewell as Governor.

The reformed city charter, as framed by the Committee of Seventy, has passed the New York Legislature.

There have been earthquakes in Southern California. According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, they began on Tuesday week, continuing with decreasing violence for two days. More than 1000 shocks were counted. Inyo county, the region affected, is an extinct volcanic district, sparsely inhabited. Several small towns have been greatly damaged. The loss is estimated at thirty killed and a hundred wounded. There are rumours of a volcano having appeared.

CANADA.

It is officially announced that Lord Lisgar will shortly retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin.

INDIA.

Anticipations are entertained of a good surplus in the forthcoming Budget at Calcutta, which is to be brought forward to-day (Saturday).

Pollock and Goldsmid have met in Siestan, and begun arbitration.

A Calcutta telegram states that the greater part of the Looshai expedition has returned home.

The most important portion of the news from India brought by the mail which has arrived with advices from Bombay to March 11 has been anticipated by the telegraph. We learn from the India papers that the Glasgow, with the remains of Lord Mayo on board, arrived at Bombay on the 8th ult., and left for Suez on the 11th ult. Lady Mayo reached Bombay from Calcutta by rail on the same day as the Glasgow, and embarked just before the vessel left. A letter of condolence has been addressed to Lady Mayo by the ladies of Calcutta. It was very numerous and signed. Meetings of sympathy with Lady Mayo have been held throughout India.

AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail brings news from Melbourne to Feb. 16.

The Australian papers give us the true account of the shelling of a native village by her Majesty's ship Rosario. It appears that the Rosario visited the island where Bishop Patteson was murdered, and as the boats attempted to land they were fired on, and one seaman killed and another wounded. It was then that the Rosario shelled a native village, and killed nearly thirty of the inhabitants.

The reports from the gold-fields are of the most satisfactory description, and the prospects of the mines are better than they have been for a long time past.

A private expedition has been raised in Australia for the exploration of the coast, and, if possible, the interior of New Guinea. The number of adventurers was originally limited to twenty, but 200 applications having been made, it was increased to thirty, each person paying £100, and the ship being fitted with stores, so that if the expedition fails the party may go pearl-fishing.

NEW ZEALAND.

Intelligence has been received of the movements of Tito Kowari, one of the most notorious of the rebellious chiefs. Some weeks ago he, accompanied by thirty-two men and a number of women and children, came out of the bush to a settlement on the coast called Omaturangi, a place about thirty miles north of the Patea river. He intimated that he wished to settle peaceably if the Government would permit him, and promised not to molest Europeans any further. Te Kooti still remains at large, and has burnt down a settler's store near Napier.

A telegram from Singapore announces the total wreck of the ship Bombay, Captain Hughes, going through Balabac Strait. The crew were saved.

The Royal Academy of the Netherlands has assigned to M. Esquivia, of Fribourg, a gold medal as the prize of the annual competition for Latin poetry.

The Lyons Exhibition will be opened on May 1.

From China the overland mail has brought advices to Feb. 22, but they contain nothing of general interest.

The Austro-Hungarian Resident of the Japanese Court, M. de Calice, has been received by the Mikado at a solemn audience, with much ceremony, on his appointment.

Dr. Stolzitzka, the eminent palaeontologist of the geological survey of India, has completed his inquiries and researches in Kutch, which is a valuable field for geological inquiry.

An advance of four millions for eighteen months has been made to the Egyptian Government by Messrs. Oppenheim, with the Anglo-Egyptian and Franco-Egyptian Banks.

The Khan of Khiva, between whom and the Russians hostilities have been going on, is reported to be now making advances to the Czar with a view to a friendly understanding.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of April 11; via Brindisi, on the evening of April 19.

The news brought by the mail-steamer from the West Coast of Africa is unimportant. The native disputes are still unsettled, and occasional skirmishes have again taken place.

It is stated that this year, for the first time within the memory of man, Lake Michigan has been frozen over as far as the eye can reach, the ice being from four to eight inches thick.

Advices from Mexico announce that anarchy reigns throughout Northern Mexico. The revolutionists, after having been badly defeated, received reinforcements, resumed the offensive, and have now reoccupied Zacatecas.

The members of the German Central Commission for the Vienna International Exhibition arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 24th ult. They were received by Ritter von Mallmann, the Consul of the German Empire.

The town of Bâle devotes 28f. annually for every hundred inhabitants to the support of libraries. The other Swiss cantons, on an average, expend from 1f. to 3f. for every hundred persons; some, Zurich, Bern, St. Gall, Neuchâtel, and Geneva, from 10f. to 25f.

Arrangements have been made for another important line of telegraphic communication. The Portuguese Government have signed an agreement for the construction of a cable between Lisbon and the Brazils, touching at Madeira and Cape Verde.

The Australian packet-ship Yatala, 1127 tons register, Captain John Legoe, from Adelaide on Dec. 19, bound for London, with thirty-five passengers and a miscellaneous cargo, was stranded between Andresselles and Cape Grisnez on Thursday week. The passengers and crew have been saved.

The news brought by the Cape mail, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, is not very important. Parliament is to meet on the 18th inst. The finds of diamonds are decreasing, and it is considered that the discovery of any more rich fields is improbable. Several lives have been lost, and accidents are very frequent.

The Feuerbach Committee in England having sent a first contribution of 2000 gulden to the testimonial fund, Mrs. Feuerbach, in the name of her suffering husband, writes to the chairman, Mr. Karl Blind, to say that she feels almost unable to express by words the sentiment of deep gratitude for his noble and successful exertions, as well as for the co-operation of the committee in London. Through his letters, she adds, the family were for the first time made to see the matter in the proper light; and their warmest thanks will always be owing for an act of great friendship so genially done from a distant land. The committee in England continue to receive subscriptions by their treasurer, Mr. Gustav Sachs, 39, Mincing-lane, E.C.

MR. DISRAELI'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield arrived in Manchester on Monday. The crowd which assembled to welcome the right hon. gentleman at the London-road station was very enthusiastic. His carriage was drawn by a score of ardent Conservatives from the station to Mr. Callender's house in Victoria Park, where the ex-Premier, on behalf of himself and Viscountess Beaconsfield, made a short acknowledgment of the warmth of their reception.

A great muster of the Conservative Associations of Lancashire took place, on Tuesday, at the Pomona Temple, Manchester, one of the largest edifices in the country, and capable of containing in one assembly from 30,000 to 40,000 persons. The procession was more than two hours in its passage through the streets, which, although the weather was inclement and the rain incessant, were lined with enthusiastic spectators. Mr. Disraeli, who was accompanied by Viscountess Beaconsfield, was greeted with a warmth and heartiness truly remarkable. More than 200 addresses were presented to him, but only a few of the more important were read, and to these the right hon. gentleman briefly and characteristically replied.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a crowded meeting, in the Free-Trade Hall, on Wednesday night. Mr. W. R. Callender, jun., the chairman of the South-East Lancashire Constitutional Association, who presided, opened the proceedings by proposing a resolution welcoming Mr. Disraeli and pledging the meeting to a continued and earnest support of those principles so emphatically declared by the county of Lancaster at the last general election. The resolution having been carried with acclamation, Mr. Disraeli addressed the meeting. He began by reviewing what he called the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and then proceeded to apply the test of results to the working of the various institutions of the country, arguing that no better proof of the excellence of those institutions could be afforded than was seen in the condition of all classes of society. He then referred to the regret with which he regarded the uncertain tone of the Prime Minister with regard to those institutions. From that the right hon. gentleman went to touch upon some of the measures which had lately engaged attention. With reference to the education question, he said he was unable to see that the Nonconformists had been treated unfairly. Further on he spoke of the revolutionary administration of the Admiralty, and gave an historical review of the dealings of the Government with the Army, leaving, as he said, the facts to speak for themselves. In the concluding portion of his speech he dealt with the foreign policy of the Government, which he strongly condemned. The right hon. gentleman spoke for three hours and a quarter.

The Earl of Derby (who was very warmly received), Colonel Wilson-Patten, the Hon. F. Stanley, and Mr. Cross also addressed the meeting.

On Thursday Mr. Disraeli was waited upon by deputations from factory operatives, and afterwards lunched at the Conservative Club. Subsequently he received a deputation from the Northern Church Defence Association; and in the evening he met a large party at dinner at Mr. Callender's residence.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, George, to be Rector of Stoke Wake, Dorset.
Alford, George; Vicar of St. Paul's, Portland square, B.istol.
Archer, G. A.; Vicar of Butley, Suffolk.
Bellairs, H. W.; Vicar of Nuncaton; a Rural Dean and a Surrogate.
Brunskill, J.; Perpetual Curate of Plumpton, Cumberland.
Edgington, Charles N.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tredegar-square, Mile-end.
Evans, Charles, Rector of Solihull; Rural Dean.
Blakiston, Douglas Y.; Surrogate for Lewes Archdeaconry.
De Fontaine, Louis H.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, South Wimbledon.
Haggard, Christopher; Rector of Filleigh with East Buckland.
Gepp, E.; Rector of Limington, Somersetshire.
Holloway, G.; Vicar of Farnworth, Prescott, Lancashire.
Littlewood, Elijah H.; Chaplain of the County Gaol, Bury St. Edmunds.
Loring, Arthur Mapletott; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barnstaple.
May, T. H.; Rural Dean of Trigg-Major.
Medley, E. Shuttleworth; Minor Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
Mayow, M. W.; Rural Dean of Southam.
Porter, Jacob; Vicar of Sinnington.
Smith, Merton; Vicar of Plympton St. Mary.
Staley, Bishop; Vicar of Croxall.
Stringer, Thomas, Curate, Horton, Dorset; Vicar.
White, G.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Wednesfield.
Young, Charles J.; Rector of Ilmington, Warwick.

Bishop Claughton, Commissary for the Bishop of London, has left town to hold confirmations at Paris and Brussels.

We learn from Oxford that Dr. Pusey is slowly recovering from his recent indisposition.

The special evening services at Westminster Abbey will begin next Sunday and continue till the end of July.

The Bishop of London will be unable to receive his clergy and others at London House until Monday, April 15.

The foundation-stone of St. Faith's Church, Stoke Newington, was laid last week by J. G. Hubbard, Esq.

St. Martin's new church, Lincoln, has already received promises of twelve painted windows, besides other gifts.

We understand that the Archbishop of York has summoned the members of the Convocation of the Northern Province to meet at York on Wednesday next, April 10.

On Tuesday the week the Lord Bishop of Bangor consecrated two pieces of ground as additions to the churchyard of St. Ludno, in the parish of Llandudno, Carnarvonshire.

A new church is about to be built at Mile-end by the Rev. Alfred Povah, Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, City, and it is to be endowed with £600 a year out of the St. Olave's tithes.

The new Church of St. Cuthbert, at Birmingham Heath, near Pershore, was consecrated, on the 19th ult., by the Bishop of Worcester, who afterwards preached.

The church of Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, was reopened on the 19th ult., after an outlay on repairs, &c., of £1700, under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn.

The parish church of Wonston, Hants, was reopened on the Feast of the Annunciation, by the Bishop of Winchester, after an expenditure of about £1200.

A new clock, the gift of Mrs. Goulburn, has been erected in Norwich Cathedral tower. It chimes the quarters on five bells to a beautiful melody in G minor, and the hours are struck on the tenor bell.

The foundation-stone of a large new school, in connection with the Church of England, was laid at Blackburn on Monday. Five new Church of England schools have been opened in Blackburn in little more than twelve months.

It is stated that Dr. Deane has been appointed Vicar-General of Canterbury; Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London; and Dr. Archibald J. Stephen, Q.C., Chancellor of St. David's, in the room of Sir Travers Twiss.

A beautiful stained window (the work of Messrs. Mayer, of Munich) has been placed in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, to the memory of two sisters, daughters of the late Mr. William Kennaway, of Exeter, who were lost at sea on their homeward voyage from New Zealand.

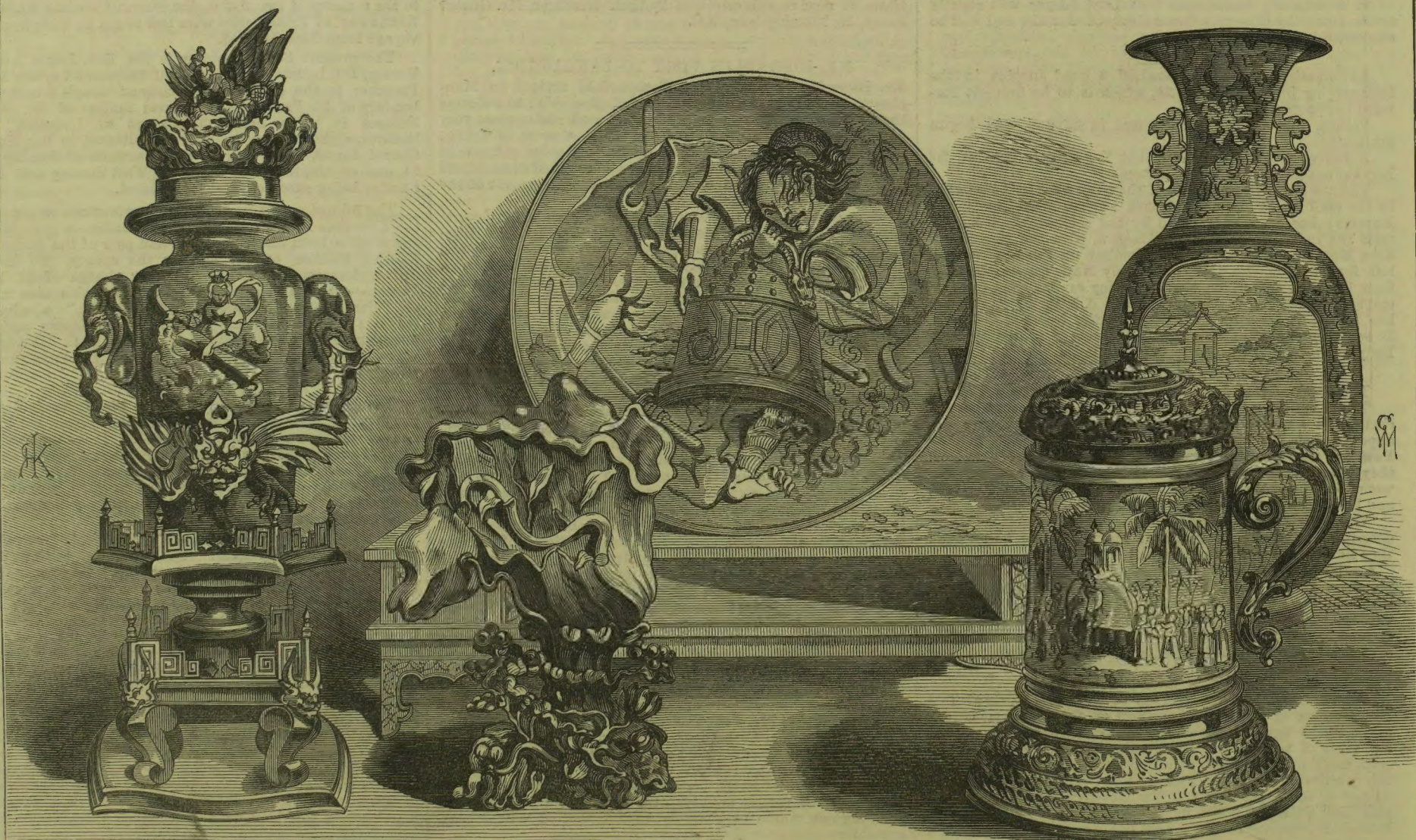
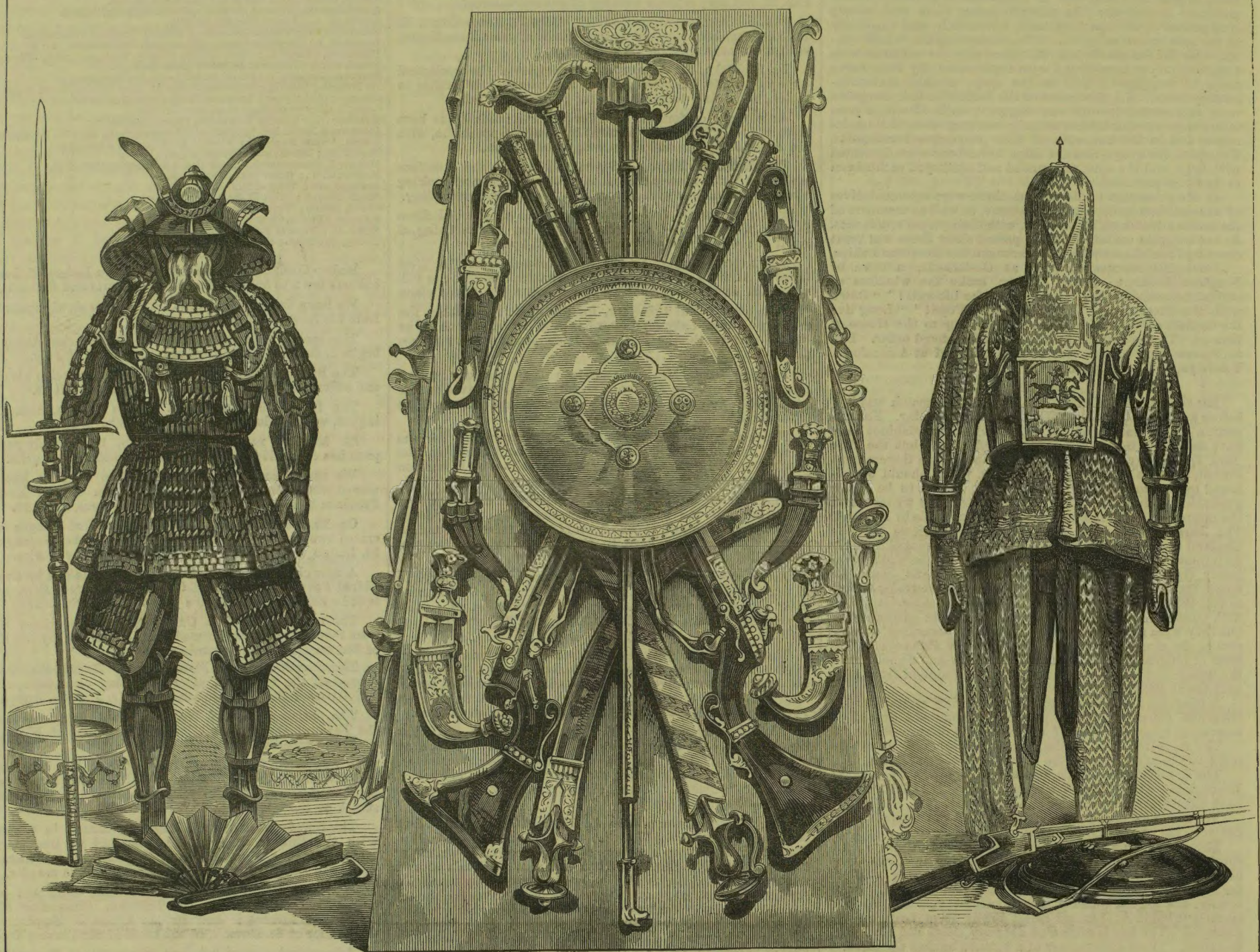
The present Boyle Lecturer is the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. The general subject of Dr. Hessey's lectures is "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." The lectures, eight in number, will be delivered in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 21, and on the following Sundays (Whit Sunday and Trinity Sunday being excepted) until completed.

The following testimonials to clergymen are announced in the *Guardian*:—To the Rev. W. S. Grindle—a gift of books and address from district visitors and poor of the parish of St. Gabriel, Pimlico, on his leaving the curacy. To the Rev. Julian Moreton, upon his resigning charge of St. Mary's, Brecon—a bound copy of Bishop Wordsworth's nine volumes of "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures;" a silver tea service; and an address, from the parishioners and other neighbouring friends; also an album with photographic views, and an inscribed address, from the poor members of the mother's meeting.

Herapath says that not only are the Hudson's Bay Company selling their skins at much improved prices, but in other respects it appears they are doing well. It is said the United States have recently paid the whole amount due to the company under the Oregon Boundary Commission. The vast landed estate of the company may in time become highly profitable to them. For this purpose railway communication is principally wanted.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. McCann read a paper "On Force and its Manifestations." He strongly combated the notion that motion never commences nor ceases, as being contrary to observation and reason; that the sum of the kinetic and potential energy of the universe is always the same, because it was either without meaning, or, if any meaning were attached to it, it must be a mere truism; that space is filled with matter of any kind, ethereal or otherwise, as being a mere supposition to prop up theories that, without this, must fall. A discussion followed, in which many took part; after which it was announced that the lecture on the 15th inst. would be delivered by the Rev. J. G. Wood, F.L.S.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Herr Meenke B. Ehrenfried, of the North German schooner Jeannette, in acknowledgment of his humane services to the master and crew of the brig Harry, of Sunderland, whom he received on board his vessel on March 18, 1867, and landed at Sunderland on the 21st of the same month. The Harry was on a voyage from Sunderland to Hamburg, and foundered when about twenty miles off Heligoland. The board has also awarded a binocular glass to Captain J. M. Richardson, of the American ship Anna Decatur, in acknowledgment of his humane services to the master, mate, and three seamen of the schooner Sovereign, of London, whom he rescued from the wreck of that vessel about thirty miles west by south of the Scilly Islands on Nov. 30 last, and landed on Jan. 15, 1872, at Boston, United States.





FESTIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY: THE HEALTH OF THE DUKE OF ROTHSAÏ, WITH HIGHLAND HONOURS.
SEE PAGE 325.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Hampden House, Brighton, the wife of Edwin William Winton, Esq., of a daughter.

On Feb. 15, at Palamcottah, Madras Presidency, the wife of Captain William C. Bayley, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Childwall Lodge, Wavertree, near Liverpool, the wife of Arthur Earle, Esq., of a daughter.

On Feb. 11, at Iona, Balacava, Melbourne, Mrs. Edmund S. Parkes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 8, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. J. D. Lang, Theodore Henry Gardner to Maria, only daughter of Mr. Henry Hill, 154, St. Leonard's-road, Bromley, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. John Bartlett, of Wareham, Dorsetshire.

At Highclere parish church, the Rev. Zachary Nash, M.A., Vicar of Christchurch, Hants, to Ellen, only daughter of Henry Castleman, Esq., J.P., late of Beech House, Christchurch.

DEATHS.

On Easter Day, at Harrogate, William Sheepshanks, Esq., aged 85.

On Palm Sunday, at Malaga, Barbara Forbes, wife of Edward Wood Stock, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and eldest daughter of Sir J. M. Innes, Bart., aged 27.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

First Sunday after Easter. Prince Leopold born, 1833.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edward King, M.A., Hon. Canon of Christ Church, and Principal of Cuddesdon College.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Gardner, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Gardner, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Francis B. Byng, M.A.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. T. Davidson, B.A., Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818. New moon, 0.32 a.m.

City of London General Pension Society, general meeting, noon.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution, annual meeting at the Mansion House, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

London Institution, lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Hopkins on Music).

Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, special meeting, 3 p.m.

London Library, 4.15 p.m.

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. E. Streetfield on Eastbury Manor House, Barking; and Mr. P. J. Marvyn on Barking Convent and Gateway).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Charlesworth, Exhibition of Suffolk Crag assimilating Human Workmanship; Dr. B. Davis on the Hair of Oceanic Races; Dr. H. Blane on the Hair of a Hindustanee; Dr. Rink on the Descend of the Esquimaux).

Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Concert by Mrs. Willmore).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.).

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Commander R. H. Boyle, R.N., H.M.S. Agincourt on, and off, the Pearl Rock).

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1835.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. A. Guy on Statistics and Social Science).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

St. George's Rifles Regimental Ball, at Willis's Rooms.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 39	1 59	2 19	2 38	2 55	3 12	3 30
3 47	4 07	4 26	4 44	5 01	5 18	5 35
6 04	6 24	6 43	7 01	7 18	7 35	7 52
8 21	8 41	9 00	9 18	9 35	9 52	10 10
10 38	10 58	11 17	11 35	11 52	12 10	12 28

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles.			
March 20	29.871	38.0	26.6	67	7	23.5	44.6	NW. NNE.	123	0.00	
21	29.673	31.1	29.2	93	8	23.8	39.1	NNE. N.	302	1.10*	
22	29.698	33.7	28.8	84	8	27.7	39.5	NNW. N.	315	0.40*	
23	29.779	33.9	32.4	95	10	32.5	35.9	NE.	216	2.20*	
24	29.625	33.6	30.1	88	5	27.7	40.2	NE.	204	0.10	
25	29.525	33.6	30.1	88	5	27.7	41.3	NEN.	162	0.00	
26	29.549	35.3	28.2	78	4	26.5	44.0	WSW. W.	177	0.00	
27	29.475	44.0	38.1	82	10	27.7	53.5	WSW. SSW.	608	2.25	
28	29.357	51.2	49.5	95	10	46.4	54.1	SSW.	643	4.72	
29	29.356	53.0	50.6	92	9	50.9	56.6	SSW. S.	243	1.75	
30	29.264	52.2	49.2	90	10	49.7	57.7	S S.W.	272	0.08	
31	29.411	48.4	43.7	85	10	47.5	59.1	SW. WSW.	268	0.69	
1	29.436	47.8	46.6	96	8	47.2	59.1	SSW. SW.	211	1.35	
2	29.411	48.4	43.7	85	10	47.5	59.1	SE. W. NW.	310	1.75	

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

MARCH 20 TO MARCH 26.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.951	29.61	29.72	29.90	29.673	29.557	29.326
Temperature of Air ..	40.2	31.1	33.7	33.7	35.3	34.9	37.7
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42.3	31.9	32.7	32.1	33.9	34.9	38.9
Direction of Wind ..	NNW.	NNE.	NW.	NE.	NE.	N.	W.

MARCH 27 TO APRIL 2.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.571	29.31	29.35	29.27	29.459	29.477	29.364
Temperature of Air ..	46.7	52.9	54.7	53.2	52.4	52.7	51.3
Temperature of Evaporation ..	49.3	51.9	53.9	51.9	51.9	50.9	50.3
Direction of Wind ..	SW.	SW.	S.	S.	SW.	SSW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY
NEXT, APRIL 8, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT; PYGMALION AND GALATHEA (100th time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envy who Stole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, BAMBOOZLING. At Eight, the new drama by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS—Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. At 9.45 RAISING THE MOON—Mr. Henry Irving as Jeremy Didler; Messrs. Odell, Irish, and Gossion Murray; Misses Ewell and Annie Lafontaine. To conclude with, at 10.45, A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Places can be secured at all the Libraries.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Andrew Halliday's Olympic Drama, LITTLE EMILY, every Evening at Seven. Mr. George Belmont, Mr. G. F. Rowe, and original artists in original characters. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Concluding with BEAUFORT AS A LION.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment,
MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Enlarged, Improved,
and Beautifully Re-decorated, rendering it the most comfortable and elegant place of amusement in London. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees. THE CHEIST MINSTRELS' EASTERN HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, having proved so eminently successful, will be REPEATED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Performances will be given EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight, all the year round, the present being the seventh consecutive year of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's season in London, in one uninterrupted term, an instance of popularity without a parallel in the history of the world's amusements. See criticisms upon the Eastern programme in all the leading metropolitan journals during the present week. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., and £2 12s. 6d.; Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, raised and cushioned seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the day performance; 7 for the evening performance. No fees of any description. Programmes free. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT
will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, APRIL 22. Further particulars will be duly announced.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, APRIL 8, at Eight
o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Selections from Bishop, &c. Ellen Horne, Patey, Enriquez, Linda Casta, Sims Reeves, and Foll. Tickets, 6s., family tickets (to admit four), 21s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at all Music Publishers; and Austin's Office, 33, Piccadilly.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—Mr. SIMS REEVES
will sing "Sally in Our Alley," Sullivan's new Song, "Once Again," and "Here's to the Maiden of Bashful Fifteen" (with chorus), on MONDAY, EVENING NEXT, APRIL 8.

MR. RANSFORD has the honour to announce his
SECOND BALLAD CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 11, at Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists: Madame Radnoroff; Miss Follie, Miss Ransford, Miss Helen Dalton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. George Perren; Mr. J. G. Patey and Mr. Ransford. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Quartet. Accompanists: Messrs. W. Gane, J. G. Calcott, Hamilton Clarke, and F. Stanislans. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls and Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Messrs. Keith, Frowse, and Co., 48, Chesham; Mr. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. Ransford, 59, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; and of Messrs. Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 16.
Kapellmeister Reinecke will play his Trio in D with M. Maurin, Leader of the Beethoven Posthumous Quartets, and M. Lasserre, from Paris. Members who have not received their tickets to address Professor J. Ella, 9, Victoria-square.

LOVERS OF BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC will find his
Artistic Waltzes most pleasing and instructive. They have the touches of the master in them that will not let them perish. Arranged for the Piano by G. F. WEST. Complete in Six Books, each 3s.; post-free for 18 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

THE TRIFLES OF A GREAT MIND are exhibited in
MOZART'S THREE WALTZES for PIANO. Arranged by G. F. WEST. They will be found most interesting to all Pianists, especially to Teachers. Complete in Three Numbers, price 3s. each; post-free for 18 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W.

TO HEADS OF SCHOOLS.—Messrs. ROBERT COCKS
and Co. respectfully beg to remind the Profession generally and the Heads of Schools that they are, as heretofore, prepared to OPEN ACCOUNTS and to SEND OUT PARAGRAPHS of MUSIC on APPROBATION. Terms (gratis and post-free) on application. References solicited. Returns to be made at the expiration of every half year. Just issued, gratis and postage free, a List of New Music for Voices and Pianoforte.

THE VESPER BELL. A Characteristic Sketch for the
Pianoforte. By W. S. ROCKSTRO. 4s. Free by post at half price.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

MY FATHER'S BIBLE. New Song. Words by
J. Ollivant; Music by BRINLEY RICHARDS. "The poetry is very touching, and the melody equal to anything Mr. Richards has ever written." 3s.; post-free at half price.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. All Musicellers.

NEW and ELEGANT PIANO MUSIC.
Aspen Leaves (Casper), 2s. Low at Thy Feet (B. Richards), 3s.
Fleur de l'Amour (Lee), 3s. Excelsior (B. Richards), 3s.
L'Electricité (Lee), 4s. Mozart's Favourite Waltzes, 1 to 3 (West).
Une Cascade des Fleurs (Lemoine), 4s. Each 3s.
Placido il Mar (West). Beethoven's Six Waltzes, 3s. each.
Far Away (B. Richards), 4s.
Post-free at half price (in stamps).—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

THE BETTER LAND. By CH. GOUNOD. One of the
most beautiful and least difficult songs by M. Gounod. Poetry by Mrs. Hemaus. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

LORD, WHOM MY INMOST SOUL ADORETH. Prayer.
By Dr. FERDINAND HILLET. Sung by Madame Patey, Madame Demerle-Leblanche, Miss Alice Fairman, Madame Osborne Williams, and Mdlle. Dradil. Editions in C and E flat, sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

OH! WILLIE, BOY, COME HOME. New Song.
By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. This most successful Song, by the Composer of "Only," "Weary," &c., sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S ESMERALDA. This
arrangement of Levey's celebrated Bolero is as attractive for the piano as the song is for the voice. Song or piece, 4s.; sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE ESCORT GALOP. By CHARLES GODFREY.
This popular Galop for one performer, illustrated title, 4s.; for two performers, 4s.; Septet Part, 3s.; Orchestra, 5s. Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE, from 25 gs.
upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 24, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

THANKSGIVING.—THE PICTURE OF THE CEREMONY
at ST. PAUL'S, painted by command, by Joseph Nash Esq., for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

THE SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS made before 1800, together with Drawings and Casts of Ancient Instruments, will be OPENED at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM in the Month of JUNE, 1872. It is requested that any information bearing on the subject may be communicated by possessors of Instruments and others to the Secretary of the Musical Instruments Exhibition Committee, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN.—On VIEW
DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.
The SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-
street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION
OF WORKS will CLOSE the middle of APRIL. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Catalogue, 6d. Admission, 2s.; Catalogue, 6d. The Study from the Living Costume Model will be continued Tuesdays and Fridays after the close of the Exhibition. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq. Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. Prospectus at the Gallery.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 8.
UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM. An Exhibition of Water-Colour Paintings by William Simpson, illustrating the Recent Excavations and Explorations.—FALL-MALL GALLERY, 49, Fall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, is NOW OPEN, at the RICH GALLERY, 129, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Six o'clock. Admission, 1s. (Catalogue, 6d.).

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1872.—SEASON TICKETS

A purchased for the LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 will entitle the proprietors to an invitation to the Official Reception and Private View on the Evening of April 27, to be held by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and her Majesty's Commissioners.

Invitation Cards for the Official Reception and Private View of the Picture Galleries in the London Exhibition of 1872 may be obtained on production of Season Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore, and at the usual Agents, on and after April 10.

Season-Ticket Holders only will be admitted to the Private View of the London Exhibition of 1872, on Monday, April 29.

Season-Ticket Holders only will be admitted to the Private View of the London Exhibition of 1872, on Tuesday, April 30.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1872.

SEASON TICKETS NOW on SALE at the Albert Hall Ticket-Office, and at the usual Agents. For a Gentleman, £2 2s.; for a Lady, £1 1s.; for a Youth under fifteen, £1 1s.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SPALDING EXHIBITION.—The Society's Exhibition for the year 1872 will be held at SPALDING, on JULY 24, 25, and 26. Last day of Entry June 22. Prizes £1570 and upwards, in addition to Prizes offered by the Spalding Flower, Fruit, and Poultry Society of £300 and upwards. Prize Lists, &c., may be had on application to STEPHAN UPTON, Secretary, St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, April 2, 1872.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn Heraldic Office)
send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Arms painted and quartered and engraved on seals, dies, &c.—FUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London, W.G.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Official Seals
and Presses, Hatchments, Monumental Brasses, &c. Illuminated Addresses on Vellum for Presentation. Bookplates, Visiting-Cards.—FUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London.

MONOGRAMS Designed and Engraved on Dies, Seals, or
Rings, in the highest style of art. Illuminated and Colour-Relief Stamping. Whatman's Hand-Made and Joynson's Stationery.—FUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, W.G.

THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH.—A
New Parlor Pastime. 50,000 Comical Transformations. Post-free for 14 stamps. Amusement for Parties, of two to fifty.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free, at the prices
annexed:—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 7s. 6d.; 50 ditto, 4s.; 36 ditto, 3s.; 12 ditto 1s. 2d.—Catalogue, with Sample Packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, Battle Sussex.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s., £1 10s., £1 15s., £2 2s.
Marvellous Timekeepers. Machine-made, same as supplied by us to Prince of Wales. Small Sizes, for Ladies, exquisite little gems. Keyless Watches, £2 2s., £3 3s. Illustrations, 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 103, Strand.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ALBERT CHAINS, in

Oroide of Gold, will wear a Lifetime (equal in appearance to 18-carat gold), free, 4s. Long chains, 5s. 6d. Wedding rings, 1s.; keepers, 1s.; gem rings, set with diamond, garnet, emerald, and ruby imitation stones, 1s. 6d.; two for 2s. 6d. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Necklets, 1s. 6d.; lockets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; sleeve links, 1s. 4d.; earrings, 3s. 6d.; brooch, 3s. 6d.; scarf pins, 2s.; crosses, 2s.; bracelets, 3s. 6d.; pencil-cases, 2s. 6d.; studs, 1s. 3d.—W. HOLT, 35, All Saints'-road, Westbourne Park, London, W. P.O.O. Cornwall-road P.O.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Established 1840.	
Annual Premiums ..	£67,000
Interest on Investments ..	22,000
Accumulated Fund ..	509,000

The BALANCE-SHEET for the year 1871 may now be had on application.

15, Moorgate-street, April 1, 1872. WILLIAM THOMAS LINFORD, Secretary.

CHARMING SETS for the SCRAP-BOOK, or Decoration
of Fancy Articles, &c., exquisitely finished in colours and stamped out—viz., English and Foreign Birds (brill

Will ye dare to follow
If Astur clears the way?

Is "the party" prepared to strike its tents and throw itself into the conflict? or is it only "holding the ford" on the Irwell, as a modern American warrior held one, to the astonishment of all on-lookers, and to the extorting from the lips of a General something that was certainly "no prayer and no psalm" at the sight of a complication which was by no means in the interest of the campaign? In a word, are the Conservatives inclined to fight for office?

To this plain question we are entitled to a plain answer, and we have no doubt that it will be given in a somewhat rash way by those who have over-excited themselves with the scenes at Manchester, and that it will be evaded in a specious manner by their calmer allies. We shall have a point-blank affirmative from the former, and the latter will say that there is no doubt as to the feeling of the country, but, as we have been told before by Lord Derby and others, there is no hurry, and it may be well to permit the Government to afford a few more proofs of its powerlessness abroad and its power and will for mischief at home. We shall hear that Mr. Disraeli studiously refrained from anything like a war cry. We shall be told, and truthfully, that he set before the eyes of the nation the glories of the Constitution, extolled the wisdom that had created it, and warned his countrymen against the conspirators who seek to overthrow our institutions. He described the members of the Government as a row of extinct volcanoes, who were therefore harmless for the time. It is true that where there has been volcanic action it may occur again, but ages usually elapse before a mountain that has become extinct resumes its operations. He sees no immediate peril to society, yet it is unfit that our interests should be in unworthy hands. So that the grand demonstration and all the magnificent oratory mean only that what Lord Derby said before the Session still conveys the policy of the Conservatives, and that they are sternly ready to—bide their time.

We believe that the situation will be thus interpreted by the more sagacious of the party, and we turn from them (not without a word of sincere admiration for the art and the eloquence which their chief has displayed) to say one word elsewhere. The Government cannot afford to neglect such lessons as those of Manchester. They do not mean what the Conservative organs say, but they mean a great deal more than the sort of excitement which any first-rate orator or other artist can produce upon an intelligent provincial audience. They do not prove that Disraelism is the national creed, but most assuredly they imply a great shaking of faith in Gladstonism. Mr. Disraeli understands history, and he understands Englishmen, and it was not as mere padding to a speech that he devoted an hour and more to an exposition of the blessings of the British Constitution. When at the close he "delivered to the representatives of the English people the fortunes of the Tory party, of the great Constitution, and of the British Empire," it was no mere rhetorical flourish. Let those at whom the gladiatorial home-thrust was aimed consider what he sought to convey—namely, that sensational legislation and imbecile administration are hateful and dangerous things. Let both be avoided, and members of Government may fearlessly share in the enjoyment afforded by the most brilliant orations which a Tory can deliver from a Radical platform.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold on Good Friday attended Divine service, performed at her Majesty's residence, the Villa Delmar, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Rastadt, the Grand Duke of Baden having placed his horses and attendants at her Majesty's disposal.

On Easter Day the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the Villa Delmar by the Rev. Hinton Smith.

On Monday the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

On Tuesday the Queen gave a special audience to the Marquis of Hartington.

On Wednesday the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by his eldest son, Prince William, arrived at Baden-Baden from Carlsruhe, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen has taken vapour-baths during her sojourn in Germany.

Her Majesty has paid daily visits to her half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, at the Villa Friesenberg.

The Queen has taken frequent drives around the neighbourhood, visited the old castle, and made purchases at various shops in the town.

Her Majesty has received visits from the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein and their children, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Duchess of Hamilton.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at Villa Delmar on Thursday week.

In accordance with existing arrangements, the Queen will leave Baden-Baden to-day (Saturday), upon her return to England. Her Majesty is expected to arrive in Portsmouth Harbour from Cherbourg on Sunday afternoon, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on board which she will pass the night, and proceed the following morning to Windsor Castle.

In addition to the Levée to be held by the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 12th, and the Drawingroom to be held by the Queen, on the 23rd inst., which is a collar day, her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Monday, May 6, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's birthday, as already announced, will be kept on Saturday, June 1.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Mr. J. B. Pentland as cicerone, visited St. Peter's, at Rome, on Monday week, passing two hours in examining the Basilica. Their Royal

Highnesses afterwards drove through the Borgo and Trastevere districts and other ancient parts of the city, returning to the Hôtel des Îles Britanniques to luncheon. Later in the day the Prince and Princess visited Princess Margherita at the Quirinal, and afterwards drove through Trajan's Forum, entering the Roman Forum near the Church and Academy of St. Luke. Thence their Royal Highnesses proceeded along Signor Rosa's excavations, by the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, under the arch of Titus, and down the Via Sacra, to the Colosseum, which venerable amphitheatre they entered and inspected. The Prince and Princess drove thence under the Arch of Constantine, by the Church of San Gregorio, to the Botanical Garden, on the Cœlian-hill, and proceeded to the Church of St. Clemente, where the Prince renewed in a very gracious manner his acquaintance with Father Mullooly, the Superior of the Irish Dominicans. Their Royal Highnesses dined at the Hôtel de Rome with the King and Queen of Denmark.

On the following day the Prince and Princess drove to the "meet" of the Roman hounds at the Ile Fontane, beyond the Porta San Paolo, but their Royal Highnesses did not arrive until after the throwing off of the pack. The Prince and Princess afterwards drove to the Basilica of St. Paul, when Father Smith, a member of the Benedictine order, conducted them over that ancient church. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited Prince and Princess Bandini and the Duchess of St. Arpino at the Bonaparte Palace. The Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Mr. Pentland dined with the Prince and Princess at their hotel; after which their Royal Highnesses went to the Duke of Nassau's reception.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess had an audience of the Pope at the Vatican. Their Royal Highnesses were received alone and in a strictly private manner by his Holiness. The reception was most cordial, and lasted a long time. His Holiness warmly congratulated the Prince upon his recovery, and requested his Royal Highness to convey to the Queen of England the Pope's thanks for her constant proofs of sympathy for himself and good feeling towards Roman Catholics. His Holiness courteously granted the Princess permission to visit any nunnery she might select, and (a rare act of indulgence) also authorised her Royal Highness to be accompanied by the members of her suite. After the private audience the members of their Royal Highnesses' suite, with Mr. H. Clarke Jervoise, were received by the Pope. The Prince and Princess afterwards visited Cardinal Antonelli. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner and an evening party to the Duke of Nassau and the German Royal Princes now in Rome. Among the guests were also Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, and the members of the British Legation, Mr. H. Clarke Jervoise, Colonel Caldwell, Don Gianetto Doria, Prince of Valmontone, eldest son of Prince Doria, &c.

On the following day the Prince and Princess drove to the Church of St. John Lateran, visiting the Basilica, the cloisters, and the baptistery church of St. Venanzio, celebrated for its very early mosaics, returning, by the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, to the hotel to luncheon, after which their Royal Highnesses drove out, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark.

On Good Friday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, attended Divine service at the English Protestant chapel outside the Porta del Popolo. The Rev. Mr. Shadwell officiated. Subsequently the Prince and Princess visited the ancient Basilica of Santa Maria in Trastevere, now beautifully restored, and ascended the Janiculum to the Church and Esplanade of St. Pietro in Montorio, and thence to the Pauline fountain, through the gate of San Pancrazio, to the Pamphili-Doria villa, where their Royal Highnesses were received and escorted over the casino and grounds by Prince Doria.

On Saturday last a grand Court banquet was given by the King in honour of the Prince and Princess and of the King and Queen of Denmark.

The English residents in Rome have given a soirée in honour of the Prince and Princess.

Dr. Poore, who is in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses, considers that the health of the Prince has greatly improved since his sojourn upon the Continent. Dr. Poore has had a conference with Dr. Pantaleoni, whose opinion it is that at the present there is nothing in the atmosphere of Rome prejudicial to the convalescence of his Royal Highness.

The Prince and Princess are travelling under the title of Earl and Countess of Chester.

The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (in the absence of the president, the Prince of Wales), will preside at the reception and private view of the London Exhibition of 1872, at Kensington, on Saturday, the 27th inst. His Royal Highness went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday.

Prince Arthur has consented to cut the first turf of the Hythe and Sandgate Railway, on Thursday next. The directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company will entertain the Prince at a déjeuner upon the occasion. His Royal Highness will visit Liverpool on May 20, and will be the guest of Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left town, to join the Duke of Abercorn at Barons Court.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panshanger, Herts, on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow, at Belton House.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended March 31, 1872.			QUARTER ended March 31, 1872.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs...	20,326,000	125,000	—	5,017,000	90,000	—
Excise ..	23,326,000	538,000	—	7,453,000	83,000	—
Stamps ..	9,772,000	765,000	—	2,510,000	128,000	—
Taxes ..	2,330,000	—	395,000	1,903,000	—	8,000
Property Tax	9,064,000	2,784,000	—	7,070,000	2,396,000	—
Post Office	4,680,000	—	90,000	1,280,000	—	10,000
Telegraphs ..	755,000	255,000	—	170,000	70,000	—
Crown Lands	375,000	—	10,000	110,000	—	10,000
Miscellaneous	4,069,314	831,094	—	461,234	—	244,797
Totals ..	74,708,314	5,268,094	495,000	26,004,234	2,772,000	272,797
	Net Increase.			Net Increase.		
	£4,763,094.			£2,499,203		

The *Swiss Times* says that on the 20th ult. there assembled at Zurich the committee which had been appointed by the Swiss Alpine Club, in connection with the Swiss Natural History Society, for the editing of a work on the glaciers. This work is to contain the results of all the investigations which have been made from time to time concerning the Swiss glaciers, and to be so arranged that under the head of each glacier will be found all the information that has been collected concerning it.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

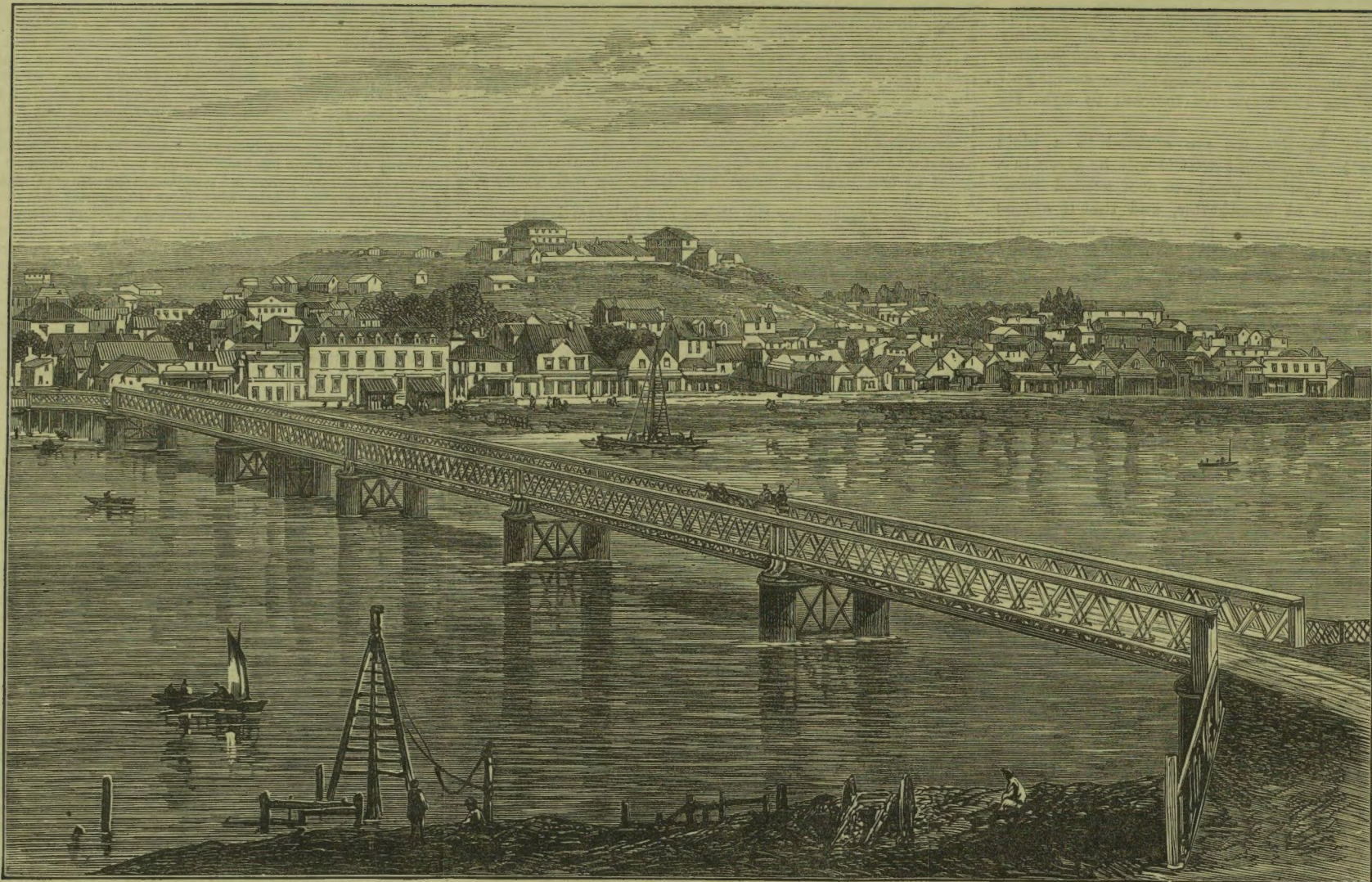
"So the water began to quench the fire, the fire began to burn the stick"—Yes; but this was in those happy old times of nursery fable, when everybody behaved as well as the centurion's excellent servant, and not like the servant to whom one says "do this," and he doesn't do it. The other night this writer happened to be near St. John's-wood, and he beheld in the darkness the mighty steam fire engines rushing north, shedding sparks, and "whiffing through that tulgy Wood" like benevolent Jabberwocks. There was a conflagration in Boundary-road. But Captain Shaw's kindly fire-dragns needed not to hurry themselves. When they arrived on the scene there was no water. More dragons came, but for three-quarters of an hour the water was not turned on. So, naturally, the fire that had only begun to burn the sticks (I am sorry to say the sticks of people who had nothing else to lean upon—a newly-married couple among others), and would have left off at a slight hint from the water, went on industriously, and the whole house was burned down. I suppose that this is no case for indignation. I imagine that to hang any turncock for constructive arson would be irregular. The company who turn on water do so for payment, and if they are not paid for a constant service we have no right to expect it. Only, if Parliament in its wisdom would consider whether there are no means of making parishes pay for a water supply to be ready at need—the subject is almost as pressing as the secret vote. Have the insurance offices nothing to say about this, or do they prefer that houses should be totally destroyed now and then as a warning to the non-insuring population?

Our painters have been duly "interviewed," and I hope that they like it. Anyhow, we know nearly all about the coming exhibition, so far as the leading artists are concerned. Holding certain notions of my own touching this preliminary business, I have nothing to say about the pictures, except that I am delighted to be able to state that Mr. M. Angelo displays all, and even more than all, his old power; Mr. Rembrandt's fascinating fecundity was never more agreeably illustrated than this year; Mr. Titian has been most successful in handling a new and difficult theme; while Mr. Raphael has accorded to well-known topics the charm of freshness and novelty. I must not omit, however, to mention that among the newer men Mr. Gainsborough puts forth a vigour which promises great things in the future; Mr. J. Reynolds fully justifies the high opinion which his earlier efforts compelled us to form; and Mr. Morland, if he have not achieved the difficult task of transcending his former feats, has shown that he has not been terrified by his own reputation. More than this I shall not say, for the pictures are not as yet, in my mind, the property of the critic. I am content to add that I am very much obliged to the above-named gentlemen and some others for kindly letting me come to their studios and examine the works in comfort, unscowled at by the awful dowagers who come to see the dresses at the private view.

Into the subject of the Strike of Agricultural Labourers this is not the place to enter. But, in referring to Lord Macaulay's famous description of the state of England in 1685, we come upon a passage or two that may be interesting as illustrative of the history of the labourer. The great criterion (Macaulay observes) of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages, and as four fifths of the common people were in the seventeenth century employed in agriculture, it is especially important to ascertain what were then the wages of agricultural industry. The present movement is in Warwickshire, and that happens to be the county which the historian selects as the first district he examines. About the beginning of 1685 the justices of Warwickshire, in the exercise of a power intrusted to them by an Act of Elizabeth, fixed, at their quarter sessions, a scale of wages for the county, and notified that an employer giving and a labourer taking more than the authorised sum would be liable to punishment. The wages of the common agricultural labourer, from March to September were fixed at four shillings a week, without food. From September to March the sum was to be three and sixpence. Warwickshire wages were about the average. Those of Devonshire were five shillings, and those on the border were probably low. In Suffolk the labourer had five shillings in winter, six in summer. At this time the bricklayer, mason, or carpenter earned probably half a crown a day. But these figures, of course, tell nothing of the condition and comfort of the receiver of wages unless we know what they would buy. Lord Macaulay holds it as clear that, while the reward of labour was in 1685 not more than half of what it was when he wrote, there were few articles important to the working man of which the price was not more than half what it was when the history was written. Beer was cheaper in the old time, so was meat. In the cost of wheat there had been little change. It was dear, and such bread as is now given in a workhouse was seldom seen even on the trencher of a shopkeeper or a yeoman. The nation lived on rye, barley, and oats. The labourer would then have paid more than now for sugar, salt, coals, candles, soap, shoes, stockings, and all articles of clothing or bedding. Our enormous gain in comforts and luxuries, therefore, has been enormously shared by the agriculturist. There is no reason why he should not still try to improve his condition, but let the truth be understood.

The English journalist ought to do his best to keep people to the right use of the English language. I am glad to see that one of the most popular of the daily papers, in using the word "ovation," does so with an implied scoff at those who use it as equivalent with the words "grand triumph." It will take a long time to persuade certain classes that it means nothing of the kind, because it is a neat and classical word, which helps a dull sentence. Yet a gushing puffer would shudder at it if he knew that it meant a second-rate reception, given to one who was decidedly unworthy of a magnificent demonstration. Its very composition shows this. The ovation was so called because an *ovis*, or sheep, only was sacrificed, whereas an ox was offered at a great triumph. If intelligent and other reporters will connect the ideas "sheep" and "ovation," we shall be spared some nonsense. I am also glad to see that when the *Saturday Review* quotes a writer who uses an utterly abominable word, it is done thus—"reliable (*sic*)."

Remark, not to say complaint, has been made that since the irrepressible Chattel has been turned into an American citizen we have had no good nigger stories. An American lady writes to me to admit that this is to a great extent the case, but that, unconsciously, the coloured Republicans do supply occasional materials for amusement. There was a trial the other day in which twelve black citizens were in the box, the prisoner was also black, and the Judge and the complainant were white. The prisoner was charged with assault and battery. The Judge summed up and the jury retired. After some time they came back and delivered their unanimous verdict. They found the complainant guilty of horse-stealing.



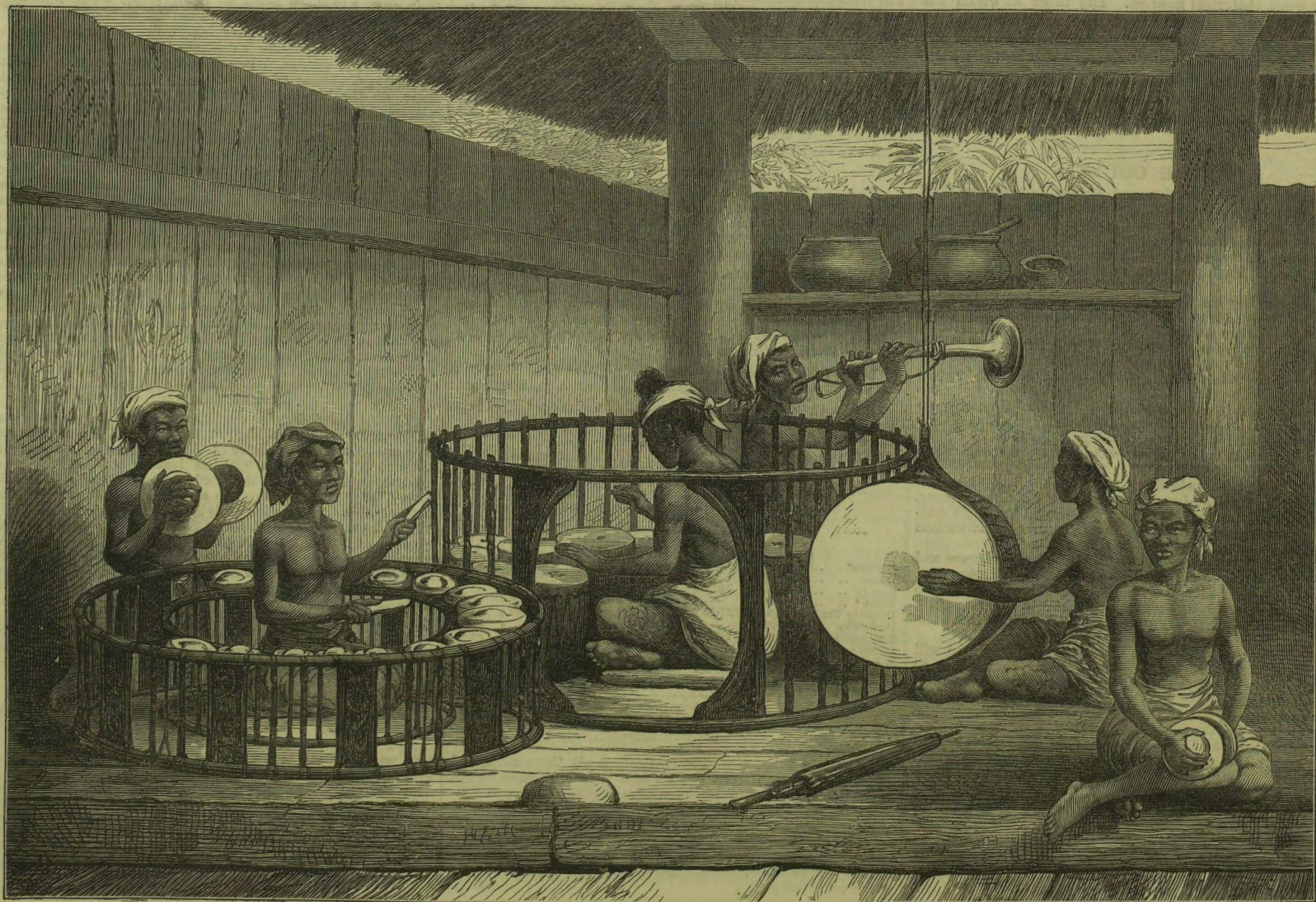
WANGANUI BRIDGE, NEW ZEALAND.

THE WANGANUI BRIDGE, NEW ZEALAND.

The seaport town of Wanganui, in the province of Wellington, North Island, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the navigable and tidal river Wanganui, at a distance of about two miles from the sea. The land about Wanganui is of a light but rich description, bordering the fine river for miles in the interior. The bridge shown in our Illustration is built over the river where it is nearly as wide as the Thames at South-

wark Bridge. The total length of the bridge, with approaches, is nearly 800 ft.; the roadway is 18 ft. in width. The bridge is constructed of two long wrought-iron truss-girders, on the lattice principle, which carry the wrought-iron girders, the timber joists, and the 4-in. wooden floor constituting the platform of the bridge. The whole of this superstructure—including the platform of the drawbridge, which opens and leaves two passages for ships, each passage or opening 40 ft. wide—is supported on six pairs of cast-iron cylinders, coupled together,

and forming five spans varying from 115 ft. to 145 ft. in width. The engineer and designer of the bridge in England was Mr. George Robert Stephenson. The ironwork was manufactured by Messrs. Kennard, at their works in Crumlin, in Wales, and cost, when delivered in the colony, about £15,000. The cost of erection, by Mr. McNeill, the colonial contractor, was another £15,000, making a total of £30,000. Great rejoicings took place on the occasion of the opening by the Governor, Sir George Bowen, who was accompanied by Lady Bowen.

BURMESE MUSICIANS,
SEE PAGE 334.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON: AT EASE.

THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual field-day, mimic battle, and review of the Metropolitan and Home Counties Volunteers at Brighton, on Easter Monday, affords the subjects of our chief illustrations this week. The manoeuvres of the sham fighting, which preceded the marching past for inspection, were more than usually interesting, because the two opposed forces were commanded by two of the ablest divisional officers of the Royal Army, who were expected to try their skill in good earnest, as in the autumn campaign round Aldershot, for the discomfiture of each other in this game of strategy or tactics. Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., was placed in command of what was supposed to be an invading foreign army, which had landed, had got possession of Brighton, and had taken up its position in front of the Brighton racecourse. Major-General Daniel Lysons, C.B., who distinguished himself so much near Aldershot last September, now led the patriotic defending army from Lewes, which town is seven or eight miles east by north of Brighton, to repel the invader; and the key of his position was Newmarket Hill, a view of which fills our two-page Engraving.

Sir Alfred Horsford's forces were composed of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's first division of 6384 infantry (comprising the first, second, and third brigades, under Colonels Parke, Eltrington, and Loyd-Lindsay), with Sir Edward Greathead's second division of 5691 infantry (comprising Colonels Anderson and Weare and Lord Ranelagh's fourth, fifth, and sixth brigades), with 105 cavalry, with ten 18-pound, four 9-pound, six 6-pound guns, and two 12-pound howitzers, or, in all, with 12,180 men and twenty-two pieces of artillery. Against these General Lysons had 11,082 men and twenty guns. His force was composed of General Smith's third division of 5924 infantry (comprising the seventh, eighth, and ninth brigades, under Colonels Thomas and Glyn and Lord Bury); General Armstrong's fourth division of 5075 infantry (comprising the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth brigades, under Colonels Hawley and Stevenson and Lord Westminster); 83 cavalry, eight 18-pounders and twelve 6-pounders. The total of the whole force was 23,262 men and 42 guns. It was under the chief command of Major-General C. H. Ellice, C.B., assisted by the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., and by an efficient staff. As umpire-in-chief, General Ellice was to decide whether Sir Alfred Horsford or General Lysons won the game, according to prescribed rules and limits of safe military action, which would determine that the other had suffered a defeat. The assistant umpires were Major-General MacDougall; Major-General Shute, C.B.; Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Colonel Green Wilkinson; Colonel Burton, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. H. Herbert; Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards; and Lieutenant-Colonel Woolsey, Royal Artillery.

The particular composition of Sir Alfred Horsford's force was this:—Cavalry, 105 of the 19th Hussars; artillery, first brigade, under Colonel Lukin, R.A., ten field batteries of Sussex Artillery Volunteers; second brigade, ten light guns and two howitzers of Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, under Lord Truro; infantry, first division, commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; first brigade, Hon. Artillery Company of London, 80th Lancashire, 2nd London, 3rd London, 1st London; second brigade, 1st and 11th Middlesex (Colonel C. H. Lindsay), 29th Middlesex, 6th Tower Hamlets, 19th Surrey, 15th Middlesex (Lord Elcho's); third brigade, first division, under Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, 26th Middlesex, 37th Middlesex, 40th Middlesex, 28th Middlesex. The second division, commanded by General Sir E. Greathed, comprised Sir A. Horsford's fourth brigade, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 2nd Middlesex, 21st and 38th Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Engineers, 13th and 15th Lancashire. The fifth brigade, under Colonel Weare, C.B., was made up of the 2nd Surrey, 18th Middlesex, 1st Surrey, 3rd Surrey, 4th and 5th Northampton, and 47th Lancashire. The sixth brigade, under Lord Ranelagh, consisted of the 7th Middlesex, 2nd Sussex, 1st Sussex, 1st Cheshire, and 1st Administrative Battalion, Sussex. This was the force under Sir Alfred Horsford, with its back towards Brighton.

The opposing force of General Lysons, which marched from Lewes to meet the army from Brighton half way, was thus composed:—Cavalry: fifty-three of the 19th Hussars, thirty of the 1st Sussex Light Horse. Artillery: third brigade (reckoning all of the same arm on both sides together, under the chief command of General Ellice), four guns of the 3rd Sussex and four of the Cinque Ports; fourth artillery brigade, fourteen light guns of the Hon. Artillery Company, 1st Surrey, and 1st Middlesex. The infantry consisted of the third and fourth divisions of the assembled troops, three brigades in each division. These were—seventh brigade, 9th and 10th Kent Artillery and 2nd Sussex Artillery, 26th Kent, 4th Kent, first battalion Cinque Ports, first battalion Kent, 1st Surrey, 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, 36th Middlesex, 1st London Engineers, 2nd Middlesex Artillery, 20th Middlesex, 1st Tower Hamlets, 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, 1st and 7th Surrey, 1st London Artillery and 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery, 49th Middlesex, 9th and 19th Middlesex, 4th Middlesex, 23rd Middlesex, 1st Oxford, 3rd Cambridge, 39th and 46th Middlesex, 22nd Middlesex, 3rd Essex Artillery, 2nd Administrative Middlesex, 4th Administrative Surrey, 3rd Administrative Essex, and 5th Essex.

The railway arrangements provided for the transport of 23,488 men, of whom 5324 were to travel from London Bridge to Brighton, 5848 from London Bridge to Lewes, 3089 from Victoria to Lewes, 2343 from Victoria to Brighton, and 530 from Kensington to Brighton; but probably not more than half of the number remained for Monday morning's trains, which consequently left with many carriages entirely unoccupied. The traffic from London Bridge and Victoria, on Monday, differed somewhat from that of former years, and was a severe test of the company's organisation, owing to the fact of its being necessary that the two points of departure, for Lewes and for Brighton, should be kept distinct. However, under the management of the station-master (Mr. Anscombe) the staff proved quite equal to the occasion, and the arrangements were carried out in a most satisfactory manner. From London Bridge to Lewes and Brighton the trains were timed to run simultaneously at 5.0 a.m., 5.20, 5.35, and 5.50; but these times were not strictly adhered to, apparently from the fact of some of the corps not arriving to time. The staff officers who had the regulation of the departures from this station were Colonel Green Wilkinson and Colonel Wolseley. At Victoria the arrangements were equally admirable.

The hopes of fine weather at Brighton on Sunday evening were destined to a speedy extinction, for at two in the morning the rain began to fall heavily, and at six the morning was raw and gusty, with a leaden sky and sweeping showers. Up to eight o'clock there was no change, the rain came down in sharp, sudden squalls, the wind was in its wildest quarter, and the sky seaward was misty and wild.

The first train entered the Brighton station at a quarter to seven, the last at eight. The number brought down was much smaller than usual, owing to half the force going to Lewes; and, indeed, Brighton was so full of volunteers on the preced-

ing evening that it was evident by far the greater portion of the force had elected to come down before the day. To avoid confusion, those regiments that came from London Bridge and Victoria stations proceeded by the Montpelier-road and Rosehill-terrace, and those coming from Kensington and the North and South-Western lines marched by way of the Queen's-road. The corps already at Brighton had, of course, their separate rendezvous, so that for half an hour the town seemed alive with troops marching westward, and the strains of three or four bands playing different tunes mingled not always harmoniously upon the ear. By nine o'clock the town was empty of troops, and half empty of inhabitants. Although there were fewer carriages upon the ground than usual, the number of spectators was as large as had ever been seen there. At eight o'clock a breakfast was given by the Mayor (Mr. Cordy Burrows) at the Pavilion to a company of staff and other officers.

It was ten o'clock when Sir Alfred Horsford got his last brigade into position at the racecourse; and General Lysons, having marched from Lewes, brought his forces to Newmarket Hill about the same time. The front of General Lysons's position extended along the ridges of the Downs from Newmarket Hill on his left to Rottingdean High Barn on his extreme right. Between his outposts and Horsford's lay about three quarters of a mile of Downs and valleys, and his first object was to secure the hill from which his guns could sweep to right and left. The third division, under General Smith, formed the right of his line as it came up, Thomas's and Glyn's brigades being posted behind the crest of the hill, and to the left of these Lord Bury's brigade. Colonel Curtis's heavy guns and the 1st Surrey Field Battery were formed so as to be placed in position upon the hill the moment it was secured; and General Armstrong's fourth division was posted behind the ridge leading away on the left to Rottingdean High Barn, Colonel Hawley's brigade being nearest the hill, Colonel Stevenson's on the far left, and the Marquis of Westminster's in reserve behind Colonel Hawley. Two field batteries of four guns each were posted on each flank of the fourth division, and the few cavalry on the far left. These being General Lysons's dispositions, the next question was, what would Sir A. Horsford do? Should he allow the Lewes forces to get firm hold of Newmarket Hill in peace, the next step will be an advance along the left side of the neutral ground to a hill with a hummock upon it, between Woodendean and the Industrial Schools. This was General Lysons's intention, and he carried it into effect, and won a ridge behind the neutral ground, thus cutting right through Horsford's centre. In case of an attack on his right or left, General Lysons was prepared to meet the former and take and defend Newmarket Hill with the whole of the third division, and, if necessary, Lord Westminster's reserve brigade, and to the latter he could have opposed the whole of Armstrong's fourth division, including Lord Westminster's men, who could have been advanced to the left on a short line from their post in the rear. Newmarket Hill and a spur to its right offered formidable advantages for flank firing in case of a right attack, and had the enemy advanced too far on that side, Lysons could have thrown forward the whole of Smith's division along the edge of the neutral ground, and so have cut off Horsford's left from the main road to Brighton. As it happened, Sir A. Horsford did nothing but wait till he was attacked—the best thing he could do; when an advance of Lord Bury's brigade along the left edge of the neutral ground cut his centre in two, and ended the day at once, though not without the other side having gained some advantages at other points.

The decision of the umpires, therefore, was that General Lysons's left flank had been turned by Colonel Parke's brigade; but that Sir Alfred Horsford's right centre was cut through, Colonel Parke's communications with Brighton severed, which obliged Sir Alfred, by the conditions of the combat—which laid it down that each General must preserve his communications intact—to retire towards Brighton and take up new positions. From all this it appeared that General Lysons's plan had fully justified itself. First, he secured Newmarket Hill, then he attacked and took the hill with the hummock. On the far right Colonel Thomas's brigade had come well on, but Colonel Glyn's had been brought to a standstill, and the umpires had ordered the two brigades to advance no further. When the "cease firing" sounded General Armstrong had strengthened his force, and appeared to be driving back Parke. Thomas's brigade and the heavy guns of the Lewes force then took their way back to that town, all the rest of the troops making for the Race Stand, where they marched past General Ellice and staff to the music of their bands. The first gun was fired at twelve, and the fight was over by half past one. General Lysons's dispositions were undoubtedly admirable.

The manoeuvres of the sham fight being at an end, the march past began. Only a portion of the 21,000 men estimated were present here, for certain of the Kent and Sussex corps, constituting the seventh brigade, returned with all speed to Lewes. The second division, headed by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, as commander of the invading army, and Major-General Sir E. Greathed, as commanding the division, marched past first. Indeed, the important warlike manoeuvre of passing the reviewing General was performed without any reference to the order of brigades and divisions, or without the slightest punctiliousness as to right or left in front. After the second division came the third division, headed by Major-General Lysons, commanding the army, and Major-General Smith, commanding the division. The eighth brigade, commanded by Colonel Glyn, led, and we cannot refrain from commending the excellent performance of the 36th Middlesex, under Colonel Ives. After the eighth the ninth brigade followed, under Lord Bury. Of this brigade the best was the battalion made up of the 1st and 7th Surrey. After a short pause a loud clapping of hands announced that the first division, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, attended by Prince Arthur as Aide-de-Camp, was approaching. Prince Arthur must have been gratified by the enthusiasm he excited; but as he was in the ranks he was too much of a soldier to notice the reception accorded him. The first brigade, commanded by Colonel Parke, led the column, being headed by the Honourable Artillery Company, who, in their red tunics and tall bearskins, looked at a distance like the Grenadier Guards.

The regiments, as soon as they left the course, marched down to and through Brighton, to the Level and the Steyne, where they broke off for a while; but at six o'clock the dispatch began, and a few minutes past eight they were all away from Brighton, thanks to the arrangements of Mr. Knight, the general manager. The numbers so conveyed to the scene of action were about 20,000 men, added to which are the local corps. On their arrival at London Bridge and Victoria the metropolitan volunteers were, as usual, received by crowds which cheered them heartily as though making a triumphal entry to London.

In the evening the front of the Grand Hotel was crowded to witness Prince Arthur's departure for Preston Barracks, to dine at the mess of the 19th Hussars. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered. Many of the principal buildings were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. Prince Arthur went to a grand ball given by the Mayor at th-

Pavilion. He was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. They arrived about a quarter past eleven. The ball was opened by the Mayor, who danced with Lady Warde, the Prince dancing with Miss Warde; Alderman Martin, a late Mayor of Brighton, who had the honour of receiving the Prince and Princess of Wales five years ago, and Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson, completed the set. The ball was attended by six hundred ladies and gentlemen.

BURMESE MUSICIANS.

The Burmese Empire—called sometimes the Kingdom of Ava, as distinct from Pegu, or British Burmah—occupies the upper part of the country traversed by the great river Irawaddy, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. Its population is divided into at least five nations and eighteen different tribes; but the superior race, who call themselves Mrammas or Bahmas, occupy the centre of the kingdom, from the Arracan mountains to the Salween river. They are, however, greatly behind the Hindoos, and even the Siamese, in the arts of civilised life. The men usually have their skins tattooed with an indelible tint, and bore a large hole in the ear, which they fill with a jewel of gold or silver, or a written amulet of paper. Their religion is that of Buddhism, which denies the personal will and mind of the Deity, but admits a variety of symbolic idols representing the blind forces of Nature. Literature is highly esteemed among them, but it consists only of religious romances, fabulous chronicles, and amatory songs. Most of the children are taught reading, writing, and simple arithmetic; the Buddhist priests in the monasteries are their privileged teachers. They have some rude manufactures of hardware, cotton, and pottery, and they carry on trade overland with China; but their money is weighed instead of being coined. The popular diversions are fireworks, theatricals, music, and the game of chess. A company of Burmese musicians, shown in our Illustration, would fail to win the applause of our concert audiences at St. James's Hall. The drum, suspended from the ceiling, and beaten with the bare hands on each side, the two pairs of cymbals, and the long curved horn with its finger-stops, are rude examples of some instruments of noise, used for marking time, if not for the sake of tone, in the European orchestra. The two other performers, who sit each within an inclosure, containing a series of drums or earthenware bowls, varying in size according to the notes of the gamut, may be compared with players on the dulcimer or the musical glasses. They produce sounds graduated in a scale of melody by directly striking the several pieces of sonorous or vibrating substance.

At a large meeting of manufacturers, held at Leeds, on Tuesday, it was resolved to oppose the Public Health Act.

The Sheffield manufacturers of spring-knife scale blades and springs have decided to raise the price of these articles 20 per cent, in consequence of the upward tendency of steel.

The scholarship offered for competition at the preliminary examination in arts of the University of Edinburgh has been gained by Miss Elizabeth Ireland Walker, of Edinburgh.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Belmore, late Governor of New South Wales, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £200 to the Convent of Mercy, Hull, towards defraying the costs of the defence in the late great action of "Saurin v. Starr."

The work of restoring that portion of Warwick Castle destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 4 has been commenced. The destroyed wing will be restored exactly as before the fire.

Mr. John Knight, a farmer, residing at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, died, on Good Friday, from hydrophobia. The deceased was bitten by a dog on Jan. 3.

Rapid progress is being made in preparing for the foundations of the new Royal Engineer Institute and Halls of Study, at Chatham, which will cost upwards of £20,000.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has approved of the 91st Regiment being in future styled "the Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders," and bearing the bear's head, the Campbell crest.

A gunpowder explosion took place, on Monday, at South Shields. Jane Ellen Gibson, daughter of a pitman, while making a fire, took a bottle containing powder and put it on the fire. The house was nearly blown to pieces, and she was dreadfully burned, and is hardly expected to recover.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., while presiding over a meeting of teachers at Warminster, on Good Friday, said that he took occasion, by way of protest, to refer to the unwarrantable suggestion that the Dissenters as a body had united with the Secularists in demanding the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools of the land.

The National Conference of Elementary Teachers, which has been sitting in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, resolved, on Tuesday, by a small majority, to "aim at the accumulation of a fund of money on which to rely in time of need." The recorder of the resolution said that the promoters of the fund had no thought of "anything like a strike," but "emigration might be encouraged." There was a long and animated discussion before the resolution was passed.

A return was issued last Saturday showing the number and amount of deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks from the commencement, on Sept. 16, 1861, to Sept. 16, 1871, together with the amount transferred from old savings banks and the balance due to depositors, the amount paid to and received from the National Debt Commissioners, and the balance remaining to be paid to them on the above date. The deposits in the period amounted to £44,198,743, and the withdrawals to £28,044,539. The amount transferred from old savings banks was £2,604,688; the balance due to depositors, £16,154,204; the amount paid to the National Debt Commissioners, £15,972,280; the amount received from the National Debt Commissioners, £30,050; and the balance remaining to be paid to the National Debt Commissioners, £211,975.

In the course of a lecture at Ryde, last week, the Rev. Robert Moffatt, the African missionary, referred to his son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone, expressing his opinion that he was quite safe, but was simply without resources. His impression was that he was staying at the head-quarters of some chief, who, finding him friendly, and believing he was a great man, took charge of him, partly under an impression that he would be well paid when resources arrived for the traveller. It was evident that Dr. Livingstone was unable to pay his way, and nobody could get on under those circumstances. He (Mr. Moffatt) had been 1500 miles into the interior, and knew the habits of the people as well as any European living, and he felt positive that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, for had he been dead he was sure definite news would have reached England long ago.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COLLECTION.

During the Easter holidays many visitors to the South Kensington Museum have had an opportunity of seeing the collection of water-colour sketches and drawings illustrative of the cruise of the Duke of Edinburgh round the world in H.M.S. *Galatea*, in the years 1867-1871, together with selections from the objects of science and art collected by his Royal Highness, which are now being removed to Clarence House. The collection comprises upwards of 700 articles from the Australian colonies, Tasmania, Japan, China, Malacca, Singapore, India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Mauritius, Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and Manila; and, in addition to these, there are thirty-seven sketches by Mr. Oswald W. Brierly, forming part of a series illustrating the cruise of the *Galatea* in 1867, 1868, and 1869; and water-colour drawings by Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, which illustrate the cruise from March, 1869, to April, 1870.

The presentation trowels, and caskets containing congratulatory addresses, are very numerous, and for the most part of great value. The majority of these were presented in New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria; but from Ceylon also there were several addresses inscribed on leaves, reeds, and silver plates, and mounted with ivory and gold. From South Australia and Victoria there are numerous specimens of gold in nuggets and quartz, and various articles of gold and silver manufacture, including a very fine set of five épergnes, mounted in frosted silver, with representations of the aborigines, flora, and fauna of the colony.

There are native weapons from New Zealand, feather necklaces and tippet presented by the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, the head of a bontobok from the Cape, cases of rare Australian and other birds, several articles of gold and silver workmanship from Singapore and Malacca, some splendid specimens of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese textile fabrics, and other miscellaneous articles.

The collection embraces a great variety of subjects, and contains something for every taste. One of its attractive departments is the articles brought from Japan. The bronzes are numerous and of great beauty. The most remarkable is a large incense-burner presented by the Mikado. This is constructed in three stages, each with representations, in high relief or in detached pieces, of rockwork, with cascades, trees, flowers, and birds; in the middle stage is a man standing on the shore, deprecating or invoking a dragon; the whole on a wooden stand carved to represent waves. The waves are conventionally treated; but the plumage of the birds and some of the foliage are in the most exquisite imitation of nature. The work is said to be 300 years old; but its perfections are untouched by time. The Japanese lacquer-work is very interesting; and here also the ancient specimens are, generally speaking, the best. A black and gold lacquered reading-desk, presented by the Mikado, is the finest example of old work; and a plateau or tazza representing a male figure swinging a bell, from which an armed man or demon is emerging, is the finest example of the new. There are many smaller articles in the same material, such as trays, boxes, cabinets, sword and dagger sheaths, and the like; but one of the most interesting is a knife, with granulated ivory handle and aventurine lacquer sheath, said to have been designed by the Mikado himself, and sent by him as a present after the Duke's departure. Japanese porcelain is represented by a pair of gigantic vases, and by many smaller articles, among which are a few elegant little cups and bowls. There is a complete suit of the armour of a Japanese foot soldier, placed upon a lay figure. This armour is formed of plates of black lacquer, united by cotton links. The face is protected by a black lacquer mask, and the helmet or hat carries two knife-blades arranged as horns.

The objects from India and China are of a kind with which English sightseers have of late years been rendered very familiar. Kooffgari work and Lucknow water-bottles and Indian weapons are known almost to everybody; but the specimens collected by the Duke are of the choicest description. Especial mention may be made of a scimitar in the Indian trophy, presented by the Maharajah of Ulwar. The hilt is of ivory, jewelled, and mounted with massive gold tigers' heads, and the blade is channelled to receive seed pearls, which run loosely from hilt to point, and are seen through a series of slits too fine to allow of their escape. Some of the weapons have hilts of very fine enamel.

"HIGHLAND HONOURS."

At the yearly festival of the Highland Society in London, held on the 20th ult., the assembled guests, who mostly wore their national costume, drank the health of the Duke of Rothsay—a Scottish title of the Prince of Wales—with the accompaniment of "Highland honours." Every man performing this convivial ceremony puts one foot upon the dinner-table, with such an air of martial gallantry that he might seem a warrior preparing to scale "the imminent deadly breach," though breeches are far from him in the attire of the ancient Gael. The prescribed phrases of their native language, repeated with hearty acclamation by the whole company, shall here be set down, with the English translation of each part. There are seven distinct formulas of cheering, to be uttered in succession as follow:—

1. Luase, luase, luase—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Up with it, up with it, up with it—hurra, hurra, hurra!
2. Liose, liose, liose—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Down with it, down with it, down with it—hurra, hurra, hurra!
3. Sho dhuibh, sho dhuibh, sho dhuibh—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Here's to you, here's to you, here's to you—hurra, hurra, hurra!
4. S'ud a dhuibh, s'ud a dhuibh, s'ud a dhuibh—hurra, hurra, hurra!
There's to you, there's to you, there's to you—hurra, hurra, hurra!
5. A'nis, a'nis, a'nis—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Now then, now then, now then—hurra, hurra, hurra!
6. A'riste, a'riste, a'riste—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Again, again, again—hurra, hurra, hurra!
7. Squab as e, squab as e, squab as e—hurra, hurra, hurra!
Quaff it off, quaff it off, quaff it off—hurra, hurra, hurra!

With the last exclamation, having drained his glass, each jovial Highlander throws it behind him, over his left shoulder, and there is a glorious smash on the floor all round the table. It was in this manner, we suppose, that the Sliochd nan Ivor, when feasted by their chief in his mansion of Glennaquoich, would drink the health of the great Vich Jan Vohr, while Edward Waverley retired to ask Miss Flora for a cup of tea, and to engage with her in a romantic flirtation.

Eight girls were killed in an explosion at a fuse manufactory, near Camborne, in Cornwall. At the inquest, on Tuesday, it was shown that they all might have been saved had they not lost their presence of mind. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The circumstance that Easter is a movable feast has operated this year against the appearance of things legislative. For the recess, which custom and tradition have made so sacred at the time of that commemorative festival has come so early that the work of both Houses shows poor indeed. No doubt this is partly owing to the fact that Parliament had been actually sitting not more than seven weeks when the chartered holiday arrived; but much more is owing to the continued existence of that spirit of procrastination, that tendency to palaver, which was at its height last year, which everyone, and particularly those most under its influence, were the loudest in deprecating on outside platforms, and which is as much as ever exemplified in long, tedious, and profitless sittings. True it is that the Government has done what it could, in its particular arrangements, and cherished a fond belief that by the introduction of a moderate number of measures only they would be able to avoid congestion; that they would not be found trying "to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar." But all has been in vain, and the roll of business done up to this week, as illustrated by the Royal assent given to bills, is to be measured by the accomplishment of just two Acts of Parliament—one a formal money bill, and the other a loan bill, which was not much less a matter of course. As to the Lords, for anything they have really done, except to allow the Ministry for once to beat the Opposition on the question of the appointment of Sir Robert Collier, and an encounter with blunted foils on the Alabama treaty, their Lordships might just as well have been doing their duty to their country in their "respective counties," as the Speech from the Throne on the prorogation of Parliament always counsels them to do; and their fortnight's Easter holiday, is a mere supplement to their "hours of ease" for two months before.

As regards the Commons, to descend to particulars, it is notable that this year the measures inaugurated by private members are in a large proportion in excess of those which have been launched by the Government—the relative numbers being as about sixty-five to twenty-two. As is only according to rule, taking up the bills of the Government, be it noted that the Ballot Bill, which this year was to glide so easily through the Commons, and be humbly accepted by the Lords, has, after severe pressure and great wrestling with obstruction, reached the end of its first clause; and the prospect is, if it goes on in a proportionate rate to that which it has hitherto achieved, the Whitsuntide recess will not see it out of Committee. In this same stage, of Committee, without a single word having been said about them, and not a clause touched, are the Corrupt Practices Bill, the Scotch Education Bill, the Mines Regulation Bill; and the Metaliferous Mines Bill. Not yet safe, after so many battles in that stage, the Parks Bill still lingers in Committee; and, most curious of all, time has not been found to get the Mutiny Bill—which ought to have passed both Houses and become law before April 1—beyond Committee, where it was sticking at the time of the adjournment, while the Marine Mutiny Bill had not then appeared in the orders at all. The principal measures that stand for second reading, and which will, perhaps, still stand there for awhile, are the Contagious Diseases Bill, the Court of Chancery Bill, the Public Health Bill, the Thames Embankment Bill, the Epping Forest Bill, and the Masters and Servants (Wages) Bill; while six or seven minor measures are floating about second reading and Committee. Notwithstanding the gaining by the Government of the rule which enables them to go into Committee of Supply on Mondays without the obstruction of motions of "grievance," the Estimates are very backward, there having been gained only two votes each in those for the Army and Navy respectively, while the Civil Service have not been touched at all. True it is that the Budget statement has glided through, and there is little—indeed, no—prospect of the formal proceedings towards the legislative perfecting of the financial scheme being impeded; but whereas last Session the Indian Budget was brought forward in February, nothing had yet been heard of it when the House separated for the recess. There has actually passed out of the Commons one bill—the Deans and Canons Resignation Bill; and, as has been said, a Consolidated Fund, granting a trifle of five millions or so for expenditure, and a Poor Law Loans Bill have actually become Acts of Parliament.

Most of the private members' bills are in much the same predicament. With a certain joyousness Mr. Osborne Morgan and Sir Thomas Chambers, at very early stages, got through the second readings of their Burials and Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bills and into Committee at very early periods of the Session, but there they have been sticking, and it is only a fortuitous concurrence of chances that will enable them to be pushed on in that stage. No doubt Mr. Fawcett has achieved great things in getting so disputatious a measure as his Dublin University Tests Bill through the perils of second reading; but everybody knows that, having gone thither, it will go no further. Happier than their fellows, Mr. Gilpin and Mr. J. Talbot have got out of the Commons the Marriages (Society of Friends) Bill and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill; but full many an ambitious and sanguine member who has entered his name on the list of bill constructors will have to see them fade and dissolve away, leaving not a wreck behind. Then a whole posse of game-law bills, the property of private members, have been swept away—that is, they have been withdrawn, because a Select Committee is to consider the whole subject; and one or two have been ejected on their second readings, mention of the names of which may generously be forborne. When are we to witness the blooming of those hardy annuals, Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Liquor Bill, and that which was Mr. T. Hughes's, and is now Sir T. Chambers's, Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, which will, of course, gradually wither and die at the end of the Session? This is something of an outline of the retrospect of the Session; and as to the prospect, that is at present mere chaos.

The goat which heads the Royal Welsh Fusiliers having lately died, the regiment applied to her Majesty for another, and she, as usual, presented a noble Cashmere from the home park at Windsor. The new goat attended his first church parade on Sunday week, and conducted himself with suitable gravity and decorum.

The Admiralty have directed the whole of the squadron of iron mortar-boats, built for operations during the Russian war and since laid up under cover at Chatham Dockyard, to be brought into use for harbour floats. Two of the mortar-boats have been removed from the slip and floated into the harbour, and the remainder will be brought into use as required.

Six hundred artisans and labourers have been discharged from Woolwich Arsenal during the past few days. A considerable proportion of the former will at once proceed to the north of England, where the ironworks are now busy. The girls' cartridge factory in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, after an existence of thirteen years, is closed, the whole of the girls remaining having been discharged, to be replaced by boys.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Sessi's appearance, announced for the opening night, on Tuesday week, has been twice since postponed on account of continued indisposition, and was again promised for Thursday last.

The first three performances consisted of repetitions of "Faust." That with which the season commenced, including Madame Sinico's effective representation of Margherita in replacement of Mlle. Sessi, has already been noticed. Again, on Thursday week and Saturday, the clever singing of this versatile artist was received with deserved applause. On the two latter occasions Mlle. Scalchi was replaced by Madame Demeric-Lablache; in other respects the cast was the same as before.

Tuesday brought forward one of the several new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus—Mlle. Albani, who appeared, for the first time in England, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," with great and legitimate success. The character just named, and that of Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," have long been vehicles for first appearances of stage sopranos, and the choice of either necessarily subjects the débutante to severe comparisons that very seldom result so favourably to the new-comer as in the instance now commented on. To a very prepossessing personal appearance and unrestrained grace of action, Mlle. Albani adds the possession of a voice of exquisite quality, the pure melodious charm of which is yet allied to sufficient power for the effective execution of the most brilliant and florid bravura passages. That her natural gifts have been highly cultivated in tuition, and improved by the singer's intelligence, was manifested in every point of her performance. The delivery of the first few bars of simple recitative at once manifested the beauty and sympathetic tone of the voice and the accuracy of her intonation; and the applause which followed these initiatory phrases was significant of the recognition of an artist of an exceptionally high class. The compass commanded by Mlle. Albani is upwards of two octaves, extending to E flat in alt. The genial expression thrown into the earlier music of Amina—the cavatina, "Come per me sereno," and the duets with Elvino, "Prendi l'anello" and "Son geloso"—was admirably contrasted by the despair and pathos of the subsequent scenes. The touching simplicity with which the prayer, "Gran Dio," was gently breathed forth manifested deep, earnest feeling; and in this and other instances was particularly observable the singer's admirable sostenuto, and the power of prolonging a note, even in the highest range and pianissimo, without the slightest fluctuation. Another marked impression was produced by the affecting tenderness of the passage, "Ah! non credea," and this was strongly contrasted by the brightness infused into the subsequent music expressive of Amina's restoration to Elvino's love and confidence; the final rapturous bravura, "Ah! non giunge," having been executed with finished neatness and impulsive brilliancy. The success of the singer was great and complete. The opera in other respects was well performed. Signor Naudin and M. Faure were especially good representatives of Elvino and Count Rodolfo. The former was much applauded in his scena, "Tutto è sciolto," and the latter in the cavatina, "Vi ravviso." Signor Vianesi conducted, as at the previous performances. Mlle. Albani's second appearance was announced for to-night (Saturday) as Lucia.

Of the opening of Her Majesty's Opera to-night (Saturday), with "Fidelio," and of subsequent performances there, we must speak next week.

Mention was made last week of the performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music in Westminster Abbey as a portion of a special religious service, with a sermon preached by the Dean. Other performances during Passion week were "The Messiah," given, on Wednesday, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, and on Thursday by the National Choral Society, directed by Mr. G. W. Martin. Good Friday was celebrated at the Crystal Palace, as usual, by a sacred concert, in which Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent singers took part.

Mr. W. Ganz gave the last of his six chamber concerts at St. George's Hall, on Saturday evening, when an interesting selection of music—vocal and instrumental—was performed. An extra concert is to be given on Saturday morning next.

The yearly performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians is announced for May 10, at St. James's Hall. Mr. W. G. Cousins is to be the conductor.

The next Oratorio Concert is to take place on April 10, when "Elijah" will be given.

The second Philharmonic Concert of the season is fixed for April 15, when Madame Schumann will play.

The "Sterndale Bennett Testimonial"—which has assumed the form of a scholarship attached to the Royal Society of Musicians, of which he is the Principal—is to be publicly presented to him at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., when the Philharmonic band, conducted by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will respectively perform compositions of Sir W. S. Bennett.

Among the engagements already entered into for this year's Worcester and Norwich Festivals are those of Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified that the surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for last year amounted to £77,478 10s., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that one fourth of the surplus will be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt.

The volunteers of many of the East Kent corps held a field-day, on Monday, at Fredville Park, the seat of Mr. C. J. Plumptre. Lieutenant-Colonel Grives commanded. In the neighbourhood of Woodbridge there was a sham fight and field-day, in which the garrison of Ipswich, consisting of the H Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, and a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 1st and 2nd Administrative Battalions of Suffolk Volunteers, together with the 6th Essex (Colchester) Rifle Volunteers took part. The steadiness of the volunteers was spoken highly of by the officers of the regulars.

A Co-operative Congress was held at Bolton, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., who delivered the inaugural address. The question was discussed chiefly in its relation to the retail trader. It was argued that, instead of opposing co-operation, tradesmen should establish their own trade on sound and just principles. Mr. G. J. Holyoake suggested the formation of a central board in connection with these congresses; and the fundamental difficulty of capital was dealt with in some detail. At the resumed sitting, on Tuesday, papers were read on the prevention of fraud, and an animated discussion followed.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON: NEWMARKET HILL.

THE THEATRES.

COURT.

A new and original drama by two authors of such eminence as Dr. Westland Marston and Mr. W. G. Wills naturally attracted a numerous and fashionable audience to the Court Theatre last week, and received a cordial reception. The play is entitled "Broken Spells," and is in three acts. The action is laid in Paris, during the reign of Napoleon I., and partakes of the excited and tragic nature of the times. Estelle Valamour, the betrothed of Bertrand D'Etanges (Miss Ada Cavendish and Mr. H. Vezin), is separated by her parents from her affianced, in consequence of a legal suit terminating in the decision that the latter is illegitimate, and therefore not entitled to his father's estate; and this circumstance leads to the serious issues which form the subject of the play. Bertrand, indignant that he should be so discarded, feels himself doubly wronged, and resolves on a desperate remedy. He succeeds in inducing Estelle to elope with him, and conveys her to the Café Garbois, which they enter in a state of passionate sentiment, discoursing of love and death, and apparently with the intention of drinking a poisonous draught together; but, after much show of rapture, the lady revolts from the thought and throws the cup to the ground. At this moment the lady's parents and relatives enter, and she is restored in safety to her friends. In the second act we are told that Bertrand is supposed to be dead and Estelle is married; but we soon discover that Bertrand is alive, and appears in the disguise of a conjuror to furnish a magical entertainment on the anniversary of the wedding of Estelle and Cyprien D'Evreux (Mr. A. Bishop). He produces a mirror, in which he professes to show the face of the dead, and, removing his beard, shows his own to Madame D'Evreux. From that moment he has her in his power, and, after displaying some clever tricks, causes a curtain to be drawn which exhibits Amboise Valamour (Mr. W. H. Fisher) to the spectators. Amboise, as connected with a conspiracy, has been concealed on the premises, and, his presence being thus discovered, fills the party with dismay. Bertrand has been enabled to accomplish all this by the aid of Estelle's cousin Lisette (Miss M. Brennan). The final consequence is that Madame D'Evreux feels compelled to agree to pay Bertrand a visit at the Café Garbois, where she finds everything arranged as in the first act. Here the infatuated man seeks to induce her again to commit suicide with him, and, by force of his will, throws her into a clairvoyant fit, during which she raises the cup to her lip, but then casts it aside as she did originally. This result is in perfect accordance with mesmeric law in such cases made and provided. Bertrand now gets desperate, and, on her friends again entering, defends himself at his sword's point, and enforces their stay in the café, which he announces to be, at his instance, in possession of the police. The gendarmes demand the surrender of Amboise, who gaily complies, confesses his connection with the conspiracy, and hands to the officer his papers, which recognise him as a spy in the service of the Emperor. Bertrand is confounded, and, pretending to perform a conjuring trick, evolves a glass of poison from a scarf, drinks it, and dies. Incidents such as these entitle the drama to be called a romantic one; and, as such, its interest is well maintained.

The dialogue, which contains many beauties, is compressed, and in some portions a larger development of the state of feeling was desirable; but the authors have erred on the safe side, and secured the success of the performance. The weight of the representation fell on Miss Cavendish and Mr. Vezin, both of whom distinguished themselves to the utmost, and thoroughly realised the characters and the situations in which they were placed. The latter are decidedly sensational; but the effects have novelty as well as force, and afford scope for superior acting.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday, according to long previous announcement, Shakespeare's delightful tragedy of "Cymbeline" was revived. It had been selected by the audience, who were summoned to ballot for the next representation of a work by our national dramatist, and who, by a large majority, declared their preference for this truly British drama. Dr. Johnson, in his criticism, gave sentence against it. To him its plot and treatment were absurd, improbable, impossible. Thus it appeared to his rough and dogmatic mind, which was incapable of appreciating the finest poetry. This shows how cautious the reader should be in accepting the results of merely critical opinion, however authoritative may be the name with which it is identified. Inferior genius may be found in fault by a thoroughly competent critic, but a true and great poet never. The utmost that the most accomplished judgment can do in such a case is to recognise the beauties and merits of the work. This was the law of criticism in the beginning, and must continue to be so until the end. The critic must submit to be taught by, and not to teach, the poet; for the poet was necessarily the first in the order of creation, and not the critic. Books must exist before they can be reviewed, and their judges must first of all be instructed by their authors. "Cymbeline" is perhaps the most romantic, and certainly one of the finest, of his plays. Beautifully are blended in it the facts of the old chronicle and the fancies of the newer poet. Yet it is seldom performed, and requires a full company to do it justice. It evinces the strength of the company at the Queen's that it has been able to produce it with the degree of efficiency actually attained on this occasion. Mr. Ryder, as Iachimo, not only looked the character well and acted it carefully, but in the great scenes of the wager and his interview with the Princess, as also in the bed-chamber, with an artistic effect and a sympathetic taste for the poetic inspiration which fully entitle his performance to the character of a successful intellectual effort. Mr. George Rignold, as Posthumus, was, perhaps, a shade too rough for so well cultivated a lover, but in the passionate situations showed genuine feeling. In the part of Belarius Mr. Henry Marston exhibited the results of long and elaborate culture, of a study that had lasted for half a century, and determined on the best and wisest rendering. In elocution, gesture, attitude, and inner meaning it was, indeed, perfect. Cloten was judiciously represented by Lewis Ball. Mr. H. Dalton and Mr. W. Ryder were the two mountaineers, Polydore and Cadwal, and acted with appropriate manliness. We recollect the exquisite acting of Miss Faucit in Imogen, and therefore have learned to require the most finished genius in its delineation; yet we are not unprepared to acknowledge the claims of younger talent. Miss Henrietta Hodson has many of the qualifications for becoming an excellent Imogen; she has feeling, inspiration, loveliness of person, and elegance of demeanour, and when she has thoroughly practised the minute phases as well as the broad outline of the character, promises to realise most of its beauties. Even at present she is spirited, effective, tender, and poetically heroic; in fact, very charming indeed; in no long time she may become not alone deserving of praise, but of admiration. The scenery, by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, is excellent, and there is no reason why the public should not patronise the revival for some time to come.

HOLBORN.

The Holborn Theatre reopened on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Joseph Fell, with two new pieces—a comedieta, adapted from "Les Grandes Demoiselles" of Edmond Goudinet by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and called "Only the Governess," and an adaptation of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," by Mr. F. C. Burnand. The former piece was creditable to the author, translator, and performers. Not so the latter, which has been carelessly rendered and inefficiently acted. As the burlesque was decidedly condemned by the audience, we think it useless to criticise what was so utter a failure. This house has really been unfortunate in its late conductors, who have been, without exception, incompetent to their business.

LYCEUM.

Instead of a new drama, the management of the Lyceum are content with the revival of an old farce. After the performance of the homicide in "Bells," Mr. Irving takes the character of Jeremy Diddler, in the well-known farce of "Raising the Wind," and thereby assumes an opportunity of exhibiting the comic side of his talent. This popular actor is probably afraid of sinking his reputation as a general actor in the success of such a specialty as that of the guilty burglar whose conscience shrinks from mesmeric investigation, and we have no doubt that his policy is correct in still preserving the good opinion of the public in behalf of his old line. His Jeremy Diddler may be compared favourably with that of his predecessors, and, though not so artistic as Mr. Phelps's, is still sufficiently light and airy to testify to his fitness for the impersonation. Adopting the original make-up, Mr. Irving dashes through the scenes with indefatigable vivacity, and provokes constantly the merriment of the audience. The Fainwold of Mr. Odell was highly meritorious, and the Peggy of Miss Lafontaine conduced to the success of this fine old farce, the revival of which is likely to increase the reputation of the theatre, high as that at present stands.

GAIETY.

The union of skill in the production of a new drama, entitled "Shilly-Shally," at the Gaiety, led playgoers to expect something out of the ordinary way. That Messrs. Anthony Trollope and Charles Reade would, in the adaptation of a novel by the former, present the public with a remarkable play was probable—that it would be, at least, a good one was almost certain. The latter happens to be the fact. Readers of *St. Paul's Magazine* are already aware of the story, which for dramatic purposes, however, is much simplified. One great attraction of the new comedy (which we should have mentioned is in three acts) will be the part played by Mr. J. L. Toole, the fashionable tailor who seeks a rich and aristocratic husband for his eccentric daughter, and therefore helps a young heir-at-law out of his present difficulties in order to his own future advantage. Polly, his daughter, becomes in the hands of Miss E. Farren a most amusing personage, and we are glad to see her finally and happily settled with Ontario Moggs the Radical (Mr. W. Rignold). We should have been sorry to see her paired off with Ralph Newton (Mr. Temple), for whom a more fitting mate is provided in the person of Clarisse Underwood (Miss Florence Farren). The interest excited by the action is rather mild, but it must be conceded that it is well represented by the artists engaged.

PRINCESS'S.

A romantic drama, by Mr. H. J. Byron, is the Easter offering at the Oxford-street theatre. It is in four acts and a prologue, and oddly and alliterately entitled "Haunted Houses; or, Labyrinths of Life." The plot is remarkably intricate, and though treated with manifest skill is calculated to puzzle, at the same time that it interests, an audience. It is founded on an antagonism between the head clerk and the nephew of a certain Geoffrey Mardyke, of Austinfriars, who are both in love with Alice Gibson, the daughter of a cabdriver, who had formerly been a gentleman. The nephew, Guy (Mr. Billington), is preferred by the lady, and, being in want of money, accepts from her father a pocket-book containing money which the latter had found in his cab. The book is traced by the police, and, old Gibson dying before he can give any explanation, Guy is left to be suspected of the theft. Alice is taken into Mardyke's house, and Blake, the head clerk (Mr. J. C. Cowper), aids Guy in getting out to Australia. We meet with Guy on board the Eclipse, a brig, which is becalmed on her voyage to Melbourne; and here Guy is seen in conflict with Moss Morris (Mr. B. Clarke), from whom he forces certain family documents, and whom afterwards, in Australia, Blake throws over a precipice. Exciting dangers of this kind, however, are seldom fatal in melodramas; and accordingly we find all the characters meeting again in London at Mardyke's house. Blake, whose apparent honesty covers many guilty deeds, seeks the murder or possession of Alice in the Haunted Houses of Ringwood Rents, but is baffled by the fall of the tenements, and buried in the ruins. Incidents like these only too clearly disclose the quality of the drama, which for an Easter entertainment possesses the usual attractions, which are much assisted by some excellent scenery.

ADELPHI.

A dramatised novel is provided for the habitués of the Adelphi by Mr. Andrew Halliday, who has selected Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Miser's Daughter" for the exercise of his adaptive skill. As usual, he has been successful, aided by good scenery and some striking situations. The miser's daughter, we need scarcely say, is one Hilda Scarve (Miss Furtado), who "affects" one Randolph Crew (Mr. Lilly), supposed to be worth ten thousand a year, but who in reality has cut off the entail for the purpose of paying off his father's debts, and is thus reduced to necessity. John Scarve, the miser (Mr. Fernandez), is disgusted with his disinterestedness, and seeks to divert from him Hilda's hand in favour of one Philip Frewin, a regular stage villain (Mr. M'Intyre). Hilda, however, remains true to her lover, and Frewin, in revenge, denounces Crew as a Jacobite, and murders her father. As this atrocity takes place in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, the audience did not seem to relish the profanation. Crew is finally triumphant, and gives a sword-thrust to his rival in a masquerade at Vauxhall Gardens, where Frewin had essayed to bear off Hilda by force. The masqueraders return to the spot after the death of Frewin, and form groups in which the common terror is effectively attitudinised. This is a striking tableau, but it is not the only one in the drama, which abounds in fine scenes and exciting situations; the heroine defending her lover against the levelled guns of soldiers, and the latter having to escape over the roofs of houses, and to save himself by a perilous leap. A little farcical incident was introduced affording opportunity for Mr. Brittain Wright, whose impersonation of Jacob Posts, as a specimen of grave humour, deserves commendation. The new drama was decidedly successful, and Mr. Halliday, Mr. Ainsworth, and Mr. Webster responded to the call of the audience, the last-named gentleman announcing the piece for repetition until further notice.

SURREY.

This theatre was crowded to witness the production of "The Claimant," a new piece by Mr. H. P. Grattan, the

subject of which has, however, no connection with the Tichborne trial. The heroine is a street orange-seller, who is really an abducted heiress, formerly of New York. Having survived many perils due to the low-lived scoundrelism by which she is surrounded, she is at length restored to her inheritance. Miss Marie Holland, as orange-girl, news-boy, and lady, made a successful début, and has many qualifications for the stage. The scenery, by Mr. Julian Hicks, representing the Royal Exchange and an old thieves' house in the Mint, is good. The performance was throughout successful.

STANDARD.

This theatre, having been duly licensed for sacred services on Sundays and holidays, ventured on Good Friday on a novel experiment, which is likely to initiate a better class of entertainment for the season than hitherto permitted by the law. A service was provided for the occasion, consisting altogether of sacred music, preceded by a lecture on Mr. Heraud's poem of "The Judgment of the Flood," by Mr. Hamilton, who recited one of the most sublime passages, in which is described "the first rain," as one of the premonitory symptoms of the coming deluge. The recitation, consisting of about two hundred lines, was followed by immense applause, proceeding from an audience that numbered at least 6000 persons. The intensity of the composition had probably some bearing on the result, but the fact is remarkable in itself, and sufficiently shows that, if properly appealed to, the taste of the public may, notwithstanding the present imperfect state of its education, be trusted. The subsequent concert consisted of two parts, in which the members of the Christy-Minstrelsy, with uncoloured countenances, bore a part, assisted by Miss Arabella Smythe, Miss Lucy Franklin, Miss Bella Moore, and Mdlle. Seivres. Handel, Spohr, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Costa, Seivres, Gounod, Kreutzer, Haydn, and Mozart were the composers, whose magnificent strains received appropriate illustration from the artistes whom we have named. An entertainment of this kind is far preferable to the athletic exercises, wrestling-matches, and pugilistic combats which it has been the custom during the Passion week to exhibit at theatres.

At the Standard, on Easter Monday, the dramatic version of "David Copperfield" was revived, entitled "Little Em'ly." The original Mr. Micawber, Mr. G. F. Rowe, makes alone the cast of the strongest. Mr. G. Belmore is Dan'l Peggotty, and the other parts are distributed among able representatives. New and elaborate scenery, by Mr. Richard Douglass, has been provided, and, thus protected, the performance is enthusiastically received.

A new farce has been produced at the Globe, to succeed Mr. Albery's "Forgiven," the triumph of which is now secure. The little piece is by Mr. T. J. Williams, and entitled "A Tourist's Ticket." The regular station-master is substituted by a young gentleman, and out of his mistakes the situations arise, which are funny rather than dramatic, though full of bustle and excitement. Another original farce, entitled "By the Sea," was produced at the Strand. A certain Mr. Flougel Fitzgreen (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), who is described as a gay stockbroker, and who, meeting others at an hotel, ventures on many fibs, gets into trouble. Prince Paul Burmondsey (Mr. Walter Joyce) undertakes his rescue, and explains the matter to the satisfaction of all. At the Haymarket a slight fairy extravaganza has been produced, written by Mr. Byron, and entitled "Princess Spring-Time," founded on one of the tales of the Countess d'Aulnais. With some good scenery and a tolerable company, it won the favour of the audience. At the Crystal Palace a similar piece, by E. L. Blanchard, was successful, with a similar title—namely, "The Legend of Spring." It is of the nature of a masque, and aims at poetic elevation.

Miss Edith Heraud, on Thursday week, read, as announced, the Samson Agonistes of Milton before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. The séance was well attended, and the most profound attention was paid to the reading. The mastery displayed in the elocution with which it was attended was perfect. Not a line, not a phrase, not an accent, but was made to subserve the musical expression and general harmony of the composition. The Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., presided, and spoke highly in commendation of the reciter, who, he justly stated, had made this great poem of Milton her own. In fact, the reading of it, possibly on account of its inherent difficulty, has never been attempted by any other professor of elocution. Miss Heraud ought to be encouraged to repeat it, at a larger hall, before the general public. The interest in the action increases as the poem proceeds, and the audience were moved evidently to a demonstration of sympathy with the sorrows and trials of its hero.

The Polytechnic Institution, under the management of Mr. Chapman, has opened prosperously, with appropriate Easter entertainments. Among these Mr. Alexander Osman, the African conjuror, is pre-eminent. Mr. J. L. King, as usual, delivered a good lecture, the subject being the Mont Cenis Tunnel. It is illustrated by photographs taken on the spot. "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood" forms the subject of the novelty. The story is told by Mr. George Buckland. The musical illustrations, the dissolving views, and scenic effects are various, and cannot fail to prove attractive.

Professor Pepper, having succeeded from the above institution, opened, on Saturday, at the Egyptian Hall. The room in which his lecture is given has been richly embellished by Mr. Tobin. Mr. Pepper explains the undulations of light and sound, in connection with a continuity of ether, and gives examples, by means of revolving tubes and a disc, how certain illusions may be produced, to deceive the unwary. He also amused the audience with some of his experiences among the Spiritualists. The audience was large, and included some scientific men.

The Christy Minstrels have removed to the great upper hall in St. James's for the Easter holidays. On Monday it was crowded by their patrons, and the performances were received with the greatest approbation.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was held last week, when Mr. Thomas Carlyle was re-elected president.

A memorandum has been issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief directing that in future "clothing for recruits be fitted as loose as possible, to enable them, as they increase in size from good diet and healthy exercise, to undergo their drill without impeding the free use of their lungs and the action of the heart."

The second report of the Royal Commission on Friendly and Benefit Building Societies was issued on Saturday. The Commissioners make several recommendations, and amongst these are a consolidation and amendment of the law bearing upon the management of these organisations, the enforcement of the law by an efficient system of penalties, and the carrying out of an improved means of registration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD INCHQUIN.

The Right Hon. Lucius, thirteenth Baron Inchiquin, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare, one of the Representative Peers, died at Dromoland, on the 22nd ult. He was born Dec. 5, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., by Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Smith, Esq., of Cahirmoyle, in the county of Clare. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, in 1837, and became thirteenth Lord Inchiquin, as heir of his kinsman, the last Marquis of Thomond, July 3, 1855. He married, first, Feb. 21, 1837, Mary, eldest daughter of William Fitzgerald, Esq., of Adelphi, in the county of Clare, by whom (who died in 1852) he leaves a son and heir (Edward Donough, present and fourteenth Lord Inchiquin, born May 14, 1839, who married, 1862, Emily, daughter of Lord Heytesbury, and has issue) and several daughters, of whom the eldest, Juliana Cecilia, is married to Colonel M'Donnell, of Newhall, near Ennis. Lord Inchiquin married, secondly, Oct. 25, 1854, Louisa, daughter of Major James Finucane, by whom he also leaves issue. The nobleman whose death we record was universally respected and beloved, and held a high place on the roll of the Irish Peerage as the direct descendant of the Royal and illustrious line of O'Brien, in which vested the dignity of King of Thomond.

SIR A. W. PEYTON, BART.

Sir Algernon William Peyton, fourth Baronet, of Doddington, in the county of Cambridge, died on the 25th ult., at Bicester, Oxfordshire. He was born April 13, 1833, the second son of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., by his wife, Georgiana Codrington, of Doddington, in the county of Gloucester, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death (Feb. 18, 1865). Sir Algernon entered the Life Guards in 1851, and retired, as Captain, in 1869. He served as High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1870. Sir Algernon was well known as a keen sportsman, being master of the Bicester Hounds. He married, Nov. 24, 1870, Laura Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Daniel H. Webb, Esq., of Wykham Park, in the county of Oxford, but had no issue. The family name was Dashwood, Henry Dashwood, Esq., having succeeded, at the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., to the Doddington estates, assumed the surname of Peyton, and was created a Baronet in 1776.

MAJOR-GENERAL GAMBIER, C.B.

Major-General Gloucester Gambier, C.B., late Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, died, on the 29th ult., at Anglesey, Hants, the residence of his brother, Admiral Gambier. His first commission is dated July 26, 1831. He attained the rank of Captain in 1842, and accompanied the expedition to the Crimea in 1854. He commanded the siege-train before Sebastopol, but was so severely wounded at the Battle of Inkermann as to be compelled to return home. On resuming active service he was nominated Colonel in command of the Royal Artillery in the Dublin district, from which he was transferred to the command of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot. In 1864 he succeeded Colonel Bingham as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards, and completed his term of service in October, 1870. For his services in the Crimea he was made a C.B., and received a medal with two clasps, as well as the decoration of the fifth class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal.

MAJOR-GENERAL EMMETT.

Major-General Anthony Emmett, late Colonel Royal Engineers, died, on the 26th ult., at Brighton, in his eighty-third year. He entered the Army in 1808, and shared in many of the actions in the Peninsular War—at Badajoz, the passage of the Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse—having been several times wounded. Subsequently General Emmett served in the American war, where he was present at the attack before New Orleans, at the siege of Fort Bowyer, and at many minor affairs. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1855.

MR. BURROUGHS, OF BURLINGHAM.

Henry Negus Burroughs, Esq., of Burlingham Hall, Norfolk, High Sheriff in 1817, and M.P. for the eastern division for twenty years (1837 to 1857), died on the 22nd ult. He was born, Feb. 8, 1791, the eldest son of James Burkin Burroughs, Esq., of Burlingham Hall, by Christabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Negus, Esq., of Hoveton Hall. He married, first (Aug. 25, 1818), Jane Sarah, sister of Sir William Hoste, Bart.; and, secondly (Nov. 28, 1854), Augusta Susanna, daughter of Lieutenant-General Proctor, C.B. By the former (who died in 1851) he leaves one surviving son, Randal, who is married to Emily, daughter of Edward, Lord Suffield.

Mr. William Sheepshanks, a merchant prince of Leeds, died, at Harrogate, on Sunday, in his eighty-eighth year. He had built and endowed several schools and churches, and was brother of the late Mr. Sheepshanks, who presented to the nation the celebrated collection of paintings now in the Kensington Gallery.

Mr. John Peel, member for Tamworth, died at his residence, Middleton Hall, near Tamworth, on Tuesday morning, of apoplexy.

The Rev. C. H. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, died, on Tuesday, at the age of eighty-one. Dr. Terrot had been in retirement for several years, and his duties latterly have been discharged by a coadjutor.

Dr. Henderson, lately professor of general pathology in the University of Edinburgh, died on Monday, aged sixty-two.

The Very Rev. Samuel Hood, D.D., Dean of Argyle and the Isles, died at Rothesay on Saturday.

Major-General Wingfield, R.A., died suddenly, on Tuesday, at his country seat, Gunton Hall, near Lowestoft. Paralysis was the cause of death.

The intelligence of the death of the Rev. F. D. Maurice will be received with general regret. Mr. Maurice, who was nearly seventy years of age, died, at his residence in London, on Monday morning, from an attack of pleurisy. More than forty years ago he obtained the distinction of B.A. at Exeter College, Oxford, and four years later graduated M.A. About

the same time he was ordained a priest. He was formerly Chaplain and Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in King's College—a post the tenure of which was ultimately found to be incompatible with the breadth of his views and the earnest and philosophical character of his teaching. In October, 1866, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, and received the honorary degree of M.A. at the same University early in the following year. Mr. Maurice was also for some time Vicar of St. Peter's, Vere-street. We intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Maurice in our next Number.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

S. H. Nottingham.—It shall be placed in the examiners' hands with all due celerity.

A. A. Gossberg.—No. 3 is moderately good. The others are deficient in subtlety.

Fergus and Others.—The address you adopt is a very improper one. Please attend to the notice above.

W. N. D.—It should have been sent a little earlier for the list.

AUTHOR.—Are we to understand that the lines submitted were written by Walter Scott, the novelist, at the age of twelve years, or by our anonymous contributor?

A. J. Nathan.—See notice in our last to "A. J. Nathan."

H. Tingle.—No. 1461 cannot be solved in the way proposed.

H. W. E.—Bishop to K 6th would not answer the purpose.

A. J. Bradford.—We gave the score as it was sent to us. Why, as secretary of one of the clubs, did you not forward the score to us yourself?

A. J. W. Dublin.—There is nothing whatever problematical in such a simple position.

E. K. of Perth.—They are undergoing examination.

E. J. Shinkman.—1. They shall have every attention, but the same position ought on no account to be sent to more than one paper. 2. The problems in question are published in a volume, price 5s.

J. DE KOCK.—A few more games, equally light and amusing, will always be acceptable.

DANTE.—It has not quite point enough for publication. Make another essay.

C. W. OF SONDURBY, has perhaps overlooked a notice addressed to him in our Number for March 23.

MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.—This interesting contest is now definitively fixed to begin on the 27th inst.

KNIGHT'S TOUR, No. VIII.—Fourth list of those who have solved this puzzle:—G. A. D.—L. P. O.—Great Wigston—E. M. E.—W. Robson—F. H. Sansom—K. W. Celia and Rosalind—Bertha—G. W. E.—Fiddle—R. H. Garb—William—C. Turner—R. D. of Aylesbury—Kupar—H. W. Morris—George Brooke, Doncaster—Ethony—Gramercy—Noy—Carrie—A. E. W.—Oxford—Clifton—Trinity, Cambridge—Lucy—Bancroft—Euler—H. D. Ranton—Foxy—Simple Simon—R. P. B.

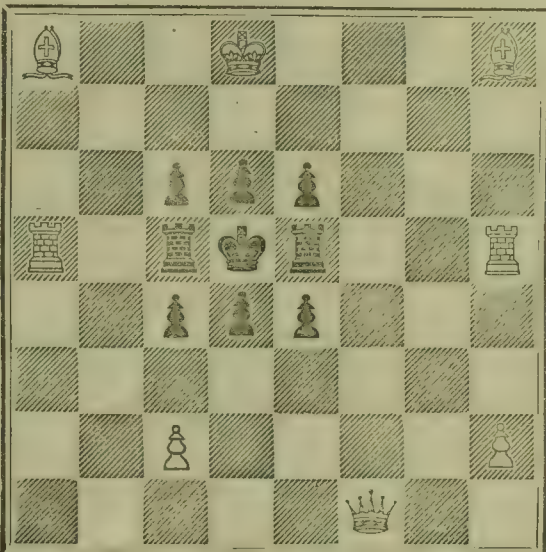
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1465 has been received from Eldon—M. G. D.—Nauticus—Langfrance—Gilderey—B. A.—Saux—H. Hendlin—Dante—A. P. C. Kip—Willie Melwood—F. R. S.—J. Baxter—Manfred and Man Friday—Piz Ben—Mac G.—Civis—Trv—Again—M. P.—Fergus—T. W. of Canterbury—E. Hackett—D. Morgan—Cruz del Campo—M. M.—W. Atrey—A. Wood—Li Caili—H. W. E.—R. W. B.—Keith and Kate—Henry—Chas. Duke—In-tine—Old Cole—Beauchamp—Katherine—S. T. K.—Bath—Marian—G. D. O.—Peon—Prais—Vaugaur—E. T. W.—J. N. F. C. S.—Kew—W. B. G.—Garb—Treduanoc—Liddington—Arbaces—Jerry Langley—W. H. D.—E. Fran—Anne—Colonna.

We are again compelled to defer the answers to very many correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1467.

By Mr. OSCAR MALM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HAVANNAH.

The two lively Little Games which follow were played by Messrs. E. CONILL and A. AUER, consulting together, against Messrs. A. CHOMAT and J. LLOVERAS.—(Lewis's Counter Gambit in the K's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Chomat and Ally.)	BLACK (Mr. Conill and Ally.)	WHITE (Mr. Chomat and Ally.)	BLACK (Mr. Conill and Ally.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. K to B sq	Kt to Q 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	The decisive move.	
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	10. Kt takes R	Q to K B 3rd
This move was first proposed by Mr. Lewis. At one time, according to the "Chessplayer's Handbook," it was held to be invincible.		11. P takes Kt	B to K R 5th (ch)
4. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	12. K to K 2nd	Q to K B 7th (ch)
5. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Castles.	13. K to Q sq	B to K Kt 5th (ch)
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	14. K to B 2nd	B to B 4th (ch)
7. B takes K B P	R takes B	15. K to Q sq	B to Q 6th
(ch)		16. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
8. Kt takes P	B takes P (ch)	17. P takes Q B P	K to K Kt 2nd (dis. ch)
		18. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3rd, and White resigns.

Game between the Same Players.—(Two Knights' Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. Chomat and Ally.)	WHITE (Mr. Conill and Ally.)	BLACK (Mr. Chomat and Ally.)	WHITE (Mr. Conill and Ally.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	15. P to K B 3rd	R to K Kt 3rd
4. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th	16. B to K B 4th	P to K R 4th
5. B takes K B P (ch)	P takes B	17. Q R to K sq	P to K R 5th
6. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt takes P	18. B takes Q B P	Q to K Kt 4th
7. Q takes B	Kt takes P	19. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
8. Q to Q R 3rd	R to K sq	20. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K R 6th
9. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
10. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq	22. R takes R	P takes Kt P
11. Castles	P to K 5th	Resigns.	
12. P takes P	Kt takes P		

MATCH BETWEEN HALIFAX AND BRADFORD.—In reference to the notice of this contest in our Paper of the 23rd ult., the Hon. Secretary of the Bradford Chess Club has written to say that the final score was:—

Bradford	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Halifax	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
..	9	9	3	..	9	9	3

and that the return match will be played at Bradford on April 13.

HUDDESFIELD CHESS CLUB.—The Huddersfield Chess Club held its annual meeting on Saturday last at the George Hotel. The club-room was open for play at four o'clock in the afternoon, and among those present were Mr. John Watkinson, the president of the club; Dr. Scott, the vice-president; Mr. J. H. Finlison, the secretary; and Messrs. J. B. Robinson, W. Allan, E. Dyson, F. Liebreich, A. Finlison, S. Day (Wakefield), P. Arkwright (Holmfirth), J. Foster (Horsbury), &c. Some very good games were played, particularly a series between Mr. Day and Mr. J. H. Finlison, the Wakefield player winning a slight majority. Mr. Watkinson afterwards entered the lists with Mr. Day, and succeeded in winning two games out of three, Mr. Day receiving the odds of pawn and two moves. At six o'clock the company adjourned to the commercial room for refreshment, and afterwards Mr. Watkinson gave a short sketch of the doings of the club for the past few years. He said the members of the club had been very successful in carrying off prizes at the West Yorkshire Chess Association. At the Halifax meeting, in 1870, four out of the five prizes fell to the lot of the Huddersfield players; and at the match between the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, played last year at Bradford, four out of the five games won by Yorkshire were gained by members of their club. This year they had in vain attempted to arrange matches against neighbouring clubs, and he took it as no slight tribute to their strength that they had issued a public challenge to every club in the county, and had not met with a single response.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. William Earl of Lonsdale, P.C., F.R.S., of Lowther Castle, Westmorland, and Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 28th ult., by his nephews, the Right Hon. Henry Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, and George Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., M.P., together with William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq., M.P., of Newby Grange, and Charles Hopkinson, Esq., of Regent-street, joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £700,000. The will is dated Feb. 18, 1870, with six codicils, the last executed Dec. 14, 1871; and his Lordship died on the 4th ult., at his town residence, 15, Carlton-terrace, Pall-mall, in his eighty-fifth year, a bachelor, and is succeeded by his said nephew, Henry Lowther, third Earl of Lonsdale. There are several large legacies and some annuities to relatives, friends, and domestic servants, all free of duty. To his executors he leaves legacies as follows:—To Mr. Bentinck, £25,000; Mr. Hodgson, £4000; and Mr. Hopkinson, £2000. There are two legacies of £125,000 each—one to Frances, wife of Henry Broadwood, Esq., and the other to Francis William Lowther, and their children after them. He has devised his landed estates and freeholds in Cumberland, Westmorland, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, to his nephew and successor, to whom he also leaves the residue of his personal estate.

The will of Thomas Butterworth Charles Bayley, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of Wynberg, near Capetown, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who died at Wynberg, Dec. 29 last, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., under £35,000 personality in England, the acting executor in this country being Daniel Bayley, Esq. The will is dated Aug. 29, 1871. He bequeaths to his brother, William H. Bayley, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, the family plate, and that he may select such of testator's books as he pleases. All the rest of his books he bequeaths to the South African Public Library, Capetown. He bequeaths all his oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and other pictures, to such public building for the exhibition of the fine arts as may be erected in the Cape, and gives £500 towards such building fund, provided £1500 can be raised in addition to his. He bequeaths to the Capetown Dispensary and the Ladies' Benevolent Society there £250 each. He bequeaths to his cousin Daniel Bayley £10,000, to Adam Baynes and family £5000. He has left several legacies to other parties in the Cape. The testator states that he considers the breeding of good horses to be of great importance to the future agricultural prosperity of the colony, to which end he gives various sums to prove their merits by a trial of strength and mettle: firstly, £500, from which £50 shall be withdrawn annually as a donation to the "Breeders' Prize," or produce stock for colts and fillies, three years old, at the Cape Town April races, till the whole amount is expended; secondly, £500, from which £50 is to be annually given to the Trial Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies; next, £1000, from which an annual donation, to be called "Bayley's Memorial," being a prize of 100 gs., to be run for at the autumn meetings, added to the sweepstakes of £5 each, for all horses bred in the colony, and £500, of which £25 is to be annually given to the Caledonian Races; and also £500, £25 annually for the Swellendam Races. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his cousin, Captain Daniel Bayley, of Friarstoun, Dublin.

The will of the Rev. Sanderson Tennant, M.A., late of Stanford-road, Kensington, was proved in London, on the 20th ult., under £30,000; and that of Miss Elizabeth Stockdale Wilkinson, of 10, Queen-square, Bath, on the 19th ult., under £60,000 personality.

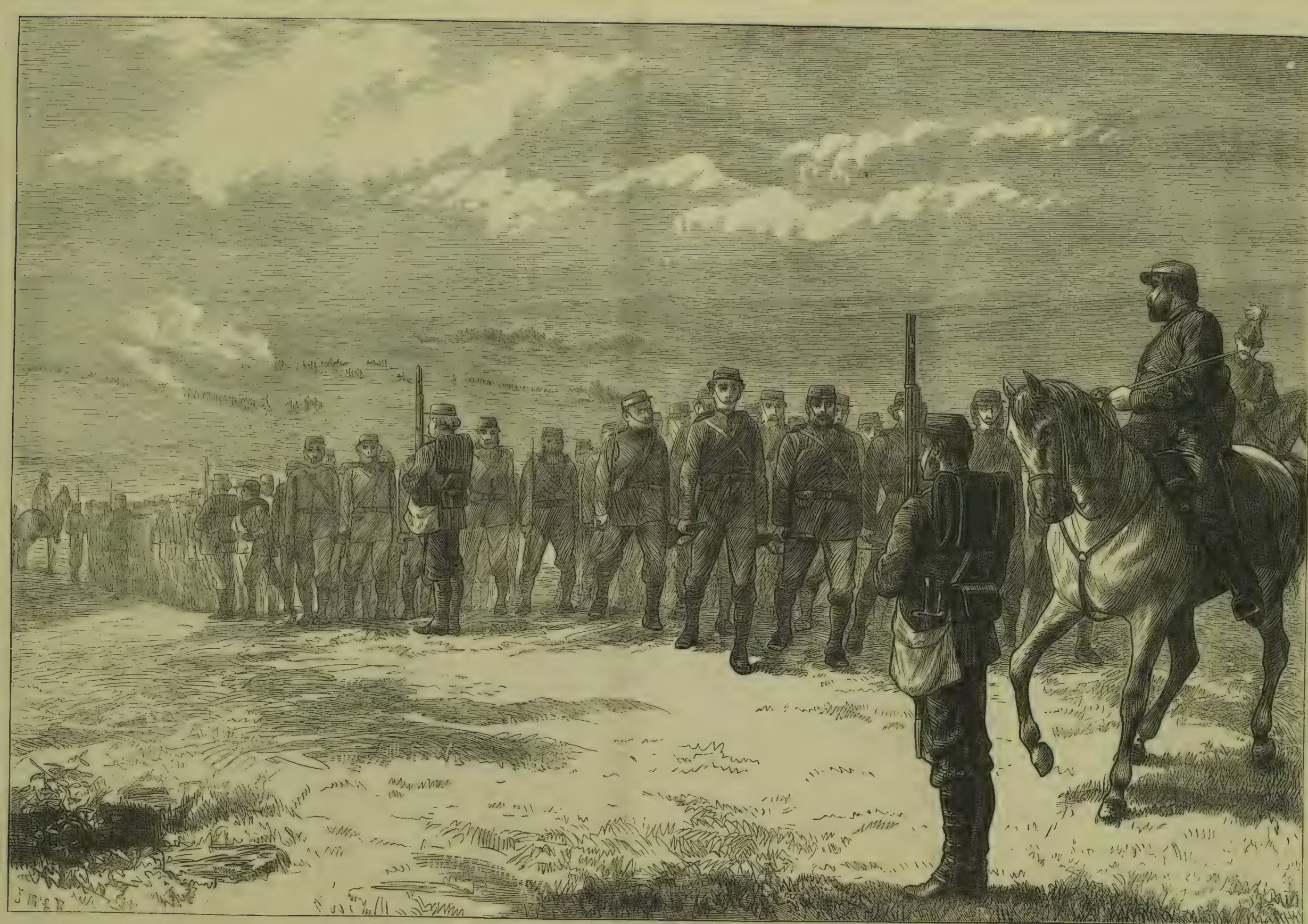
In the abstract of Mr. John Howell's will, given last week, there was a serious error, which we desire to set right. It was stated that one fourth the residuary estate was given to Messrs. John and James Thomas, the testator's great-nephews, and three fourths to the other four executors; whereas one half was left to the Messrs. Thomas, the remaining moiety being distributed among the other four executors.

CALCUTTA OBSEQUIES OF LORD MAYO.

The reception at Calcutta of the body of the late Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was murdered by a convict at the Andaman Islands' penal settlement on Feb. 8, afforded the subjects of three illustrations in our last. Having been brought to Government House on the Saturday, the body lay in state on Monday and Tuesday in the Throne-Room, which was visited by nearly all the Europeans and a large number of the native residents of Calcutta. The funeral service was read, on Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, by the Bishop of Calcutta, and the choral portions sung by a choir of from thirty to forty chorists, assisted by the band of the 14th Regiment. The body had again been placed on the gun-carriage at the foot of the grand stair, where a low platform also had been raised for the Bishop, clergy, and chorists. The stair was reserved for "the congregation" presumed to be Christian; the north-east and north-west enclosures of Government House were reserved for "all other persons," admitted by ticket. The service occupied an hour. The pieces sung were Hymn 163 ("Hymns Ancient and Modern"); Psalm 90, chant by Felton; an anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. Fry, organist of the cathedral, to the words, "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery," &c.; music by Dr. Buck, of Norwich, and Hymn 114 ("Hymns Ancient and Modern"). The position of the platform was such that the notes of the chorists and the band were echoed from the sombre walls of Government House with a solemn and thrilling effect. The remains were then taken to the Daphne, with twenty-one minute guns fired from a battery in Dalhousie-square. The procession was formed and started. The route was by Wellesley-place, the south-west angle of Dalhousie-square, Coliah Ghaut-street, and the Strand, to the Custom-House Jetty, where a platform had been made and covered with black cloth from the jetty to the vessel. The route was lined with troops all the way. On arriving at the jetty the guard and escort fell into their assigned places, and the horses having been removed, the gun-carriage was taken on board the Daphne by a detachment of sailors. The Daphne began to steam down the river (receiving a Royal salute from Fort William on passing) to the Glasgow, which conveyed the body to Bombay, where Lady Mayo embarked with it for Suez.

The London Fishmongers' Company have given a donation of £2000, to be paid in four yearly instalments, to the Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church in the diocese of Derry.

The Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science have signed a second report dealing with the scientific instruction afforded in training colleges and elementary schools and in the classes of the Science and Art Department. Sir John Lubbock and Professor H. Smith, two of the Commissioners, and Mr. Norman Lockyer, the secretary, will visit France to make inquiries concerning State aid to science in that country.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON: DEPLOYING INTO LINE.



FUNERAL SERVICE FOR LORD MAYO ON THE STEPS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.
SEE PAGE 329.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Manchester has accepted the presidency of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

According to the *City Press*, Sarah Skelton, 104 years of age, is in the receipt of relief from the City of London Union.

The Bishop of Winchester will take the chair at the biennial festival of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, at Willis's Rooms, on the 22nd inst.

The Alexandra Palace and Park at Muswell-hill will shortly be opened to the public. Mr. Gilbert R. Redgrave has, we hear, been appointed manager.

A ball took place on Thursday at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the patronage and in presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in aid of the building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South Eastern Railway, has consented to preside at the public dinner to be held in aid of the funds of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on the 10th inst.

The annual wrestling meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society was held, yesterday week, at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. Rickerby, of Carlisle, won the 11st. prize; and Wright, the Border champion, the all-weights' prize.

Several houses in Adelphi-terrace—among them the Junior Garrick Club—have been condemned as unsafe under the Dangerous Structures Act, and an order served for the ejection of the inhabitants.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, having been asked by the Commissioners of Sewers to contribute towards the cost of further improving the Poultry, has resolved to do so to the extent of £7200.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers it was reported that within the past fortnight 4081 lb. of meat had been seized in the markets and slaughterhouses of the City as unfit for human food.

There was a large gathering of Dutch workmen on Monday evening, at their usual meeting place, the Zetland Hall, White-chapel, in order to celebrate the tercentenary of Dutch independence.

The Marquis of Graham, the eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, died on Wednesday night, at his lodgings in Mount-street, of enteric fever. The Marquis returned from Rome about three weeks ago, and was taken ill shortly afterwards. He was born in 1847.

A fourth contribution of £1000 has been forwarded to the bankers of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, by an unknown benefactor, under the initials "T. R. C." The *London Mirror* records five anonymous donations of £1000 each to metropolitan charities last week.

The St. James's (Westminster) Vestry have decided to take into their own hands the maintenance and management of Regent-street, Coventry-street, and Piccadilly, and have instructed their works committee to appoint six able-bodied sweepers to be employed from four to nine o'clock each morning in sweeping these thoroughfares.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers in workhouses last week was 31,486, and that 83,789 received outdoor relief, making a total of 118,275. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1871, these figures show a decrease of 24,096. The whole number of vagrants relieved was 786, of whom 640 were men, 123 women, and 23 children.

The election of a member for the London School Board for Marylebone took place on Thursday week. The Rev. John Llewellyn Davies was returned by a majority of 1213 over Mr. Cremer, the successful candidate obtaining 2251 votes. Professor Sylvester and Mr. Dyason were but poorly supported. The election for Finsbury took place on Wednesday, but the result was not known when we went to press with our first edition. Lord Mahon, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Mr. George Potter are candidates at Westminster, the election for which will be on the 19th. Dr. W. C. Bennett, an earnest worker in the field of education, is a candidate for the Greenwich district, in place of Canon Miller. Dr. Bennett asks for election that he "may apply the powers of the Act to make the education given real and effective." The Greenwich Advanced Liberal Association have unanimously passed a resolution in favour of Dr. Bennett's candidature. Another candidate has come forward in the person of Mr. Henry Gover.

A meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. Daniel Reading, master of the Ramsgate harbour steam-tug, in acknowledgment of his general gallant services in aiding to save life from wrecks on the Goodwin Sands. Rewards, varying in amount, were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for going off on service during the storms of the past month. Payments amounting to £1100 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The Queen had sent her usual annual subscription of £50 to the institution. The annual meeting of the institution is to be held on Monday next, the 8th inst. Captain the Duke of Edinburgh has promised to take the chair on the occasion, and, by the permission of the Lord Mayor, the meeting is to be held at the Mansion House.

Last Friday week was the wettest Good Friday which has occurred for many years, and the very numerous portion of the London population which regards the day as sacred to suburban excursions was doomed to disappointment. The principal places of holiday resort, such as Greenwich, Richmond, and Kew, were comparatively deserted, notwithstanding the attractive announcements of the railway and steamboat companies. The Crystal Palace entertainment was more successful. The numbers present were 39,797, against 46,660 last year.—Monday was the first Easter Monday which has been observed as a holiday under the Banks Holiday Act, and accordingly there was a much more general suspension of business than in previous years. The principal wholesale establishments were almost universally closed, and a great number of retail shops also. The weather was very unfavourable for out-of-door excursions. Whatever effect the broken weather may have had in lessening the number of excursionists to and from London, there was no diminution compared with previous years in the numbers who visited the various places of public resort in the outskirts of the metropolis. During the day 27,906 persons were admitted to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park—3747 more than on Easter Monday last year when the weather was fine. Upwards of 44,000 persons wet to the Crystal Palace; and nearly 39,000 visited the South Kensington Museum.

An open-air meeting, less successful than usual in point of numbers, was held in Trafalgar-square, yesterday week, to ventilate the grievances of the Land and Labour League. All existing evils were traced to the creation of private property in land and its alienation from the great mass of the people.

In London 2250 births and 1641 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 228 and the deaths 83 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1641 deaths included 55 from smallpox, 63 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 118 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 9 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 297 deaths were referred, against 260 and 287 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the two preceding weeks had been 507 and 501, rose last week to 597, and slightly exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The annual general meeting of the governors and supporters of University College Hospital was held, on Thursday week, at the hospital—Mr. Enfield, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Goodiff, the clerk, read the report, which stated that during the past year 1672 in-patients and 13,077 out-patients had been under treatment at the hospital, besides 7300 casualties, 1470 ophthalmic cases, 1141 cases of skin diseases, and 890 women in childbirth attended at their own homes. The annual festival in April last, presided over by Dr. Parkes, realised £1090, and Prince Arthur had consented to preside over the coming festival, in May next. The receipts for the past year had been £14,235, including a second donation of £1000 from "G. W. T.," a donation of £2000 from Sir Richard Wallace, £300 from Miss Thackeray, £300 from Sir Francis Goldsmid, and also a legacy of £1000 from Mrs. Hollin. Other donations had been £6023, and legacies £1918.

On Monday, in accordance with custom, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the members of the Court of Aldermen, and the high officers of the Corporation attended in state Christ Church, Newgate-street, which adjoins Christ's Hospital, where the first hospital—or, as it is called, Spital—sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Lincoln. In the evening the chief magistrate entertained the Bishop and a distinguished company at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 200. The toast of the Army was responded to by Sir George Balfour; Sir Sydney Dacres replied for the Navy; Sir W. A. Rose for the reserve forces, and the Persian Minister for the Diplomatic Body. The Bishop of Lincoln, replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Lord Mayor, as the preacher of the Spital sermon of the day, dwelt upon the magnificence of "the princely hospitals of the city of London." Lord Claud Hamilton responded for the House of Commons; and Sir Harry Parkes proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor," who towards the close of the entertainment, exercising a privilege vested in him by ancient usage, took occasion to nominate his friend, Mr. Edward Brooke, as Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, and to propose his health, expressing a hope that he would be chosen by the Livery when the time arrived. On Tuesday the scholars of Christ's Hospital—upwards of 600 in number—paid their accustomed visit to the Mansion House, and received the usual Easter gifts in the shape of new coins from the Mint. After that ceremony the City dignitaries again proceeded to Christ Church, where the second Spital sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Coward.

The gross annual value of the property of corporate bodies in the United Kingdom, assessed to the income-tax this year, is stated, in a return from the Inland Revenue Office, to be £9,415,051.

The hearing of the Galway election petition was opened, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Keogh. Serjeant Armstrong is the leading counsel for Captain Trench, the petitioner; and Mr. McDonogh, Q.C., for Captain Nolan, the sitting member. There are about 400 witnesses to be examined.

An official return shows that 24,055 ships, representing 5,402,009 register tons, entered and cleared the harbour of Constantinople during the year 1870; and 23,686 ships, representing 5,483,518 register tons, in 1871. British steamers present the highest tonnage.

In America petroleum is being used in puddling-furnaces, and, it is said, with satisfactory results. No doubt it is a pure fuel, and, where cheap, there is nothing to prevent its use in the iron manufacture. But its most beneficial application would be in the smelting-furnace, as the impurity of the coal from sulphur or other contaminations does not injure the iron in the puddling process, but only in the smelting, where there is actual contact.

A lecture on atmospheric dust has lately been delivered before the Royal Dublin Society, in which it is shown that the quantity of minute particles of dust floating in the air depends on the amount of movement in the air, and that where the air is very still the particles subside, however fine they may be. The lecturer's experiments confirm the results recorded by Tyndall, Letheby, and others as to the powerful influence of such dust in propagating putrefaction and disease, and he shows that dust is capable of penetrating the lining membrane of the lungs and entering into the cellular tissue.

The Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow discussed the Education Bill last week, and decided, by thirty-six votes against fourteen, to petition Parliament in favour of the bill as a whole, it being "adapted to the circumstances of the country and commensurate with the wants of the people." A large meeting was held at Selkirk in favour of combined secular and separate religious instruction in public schools, and a branch of the Scottish Religious Education Association was formed. The Senatus of Aberdeen University has adopted resolutions declaring that the Lord Advocate's Education Bill does not sufficiently provide for high-class education, that schoolmasters should be selected by competition, small bursaries established in primary schools, school-board districts enlarged, and that the tenure of the schoolmaster's office should be better secured.

Professor Respighi has informed the Paris Academy of Sciences that when on board an English steamer in the Red Sea, last January, he analysed the zodiacal light with an excellent direct-vision spectroscopic by Hoffman, and found Angstrom's line in the green very distinct, separated by a dark line from a zone of continuous spectrum directed towards the E line. Mr. Lockyer, who was on board the steamer, confirmed the observation. Respighi afterwards found the same spectrum in the aurora borealis, and concluded from this circumstance that the zodiacal light and the aurora have probably the same origin. But Mr. Proctor has pointed out that, perhaps, in the first instance it was not the spectrum of the zodiacal light that was observed at all, but the spectrum of the aurora, which may have extended to all parts of the heavens.

THE WARWICKSHIRE LABOURERS' UNION.

The "Warwickshire Agricultural Labourers' Union" was formally established at Leamington yesterday week. Mr. Auberon Herbert presided at the meeting, and letters of sympathy were read from Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Mr. Mundella, Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Hughes, and other members of Parliament. Mr. Herbert advised the labourers to let nothing induce them to abandon the union. A proposal for the encouragement of emigration to Canada and New Zealand was favourably received.

Mr. and Mrs. Auberon Herbert have been visiting the farm labourers on strike at Wellesbourne, endeavouring to impress upon them the necessity of good conduct. The relief committee at Leamington have distributed aid to the men at the rate of nine shillings per week.

Referring to the subject at the annual meeting of the Leas Liberal Association, Mr. Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, expressed the greatest sympathy for the agriculturists on strike in Warwickshire. He cited a case where the entire earnings of a man and his wife and eight children were only eleven shillings a week, and dwelt upon the shortsightedness of the masters in not paying good wages, and so getting good work.

On Monday evening the position of the agricultural labourer was incidentally discussed at the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club, which took place at the Salisbury Hotel. The general tenour of the observations made was to the effect that there were two sides to this as well as to every other question, and that while the labourer complained of his weekly wages, it ought to be remembered that he was not discharged from his employment during the winter, when the work of the agriculturist was almost at a standstill.

It is proposed that the points in dispute in the Warwickshire strike shall be referred to Lord Leigh and Mr. Mundella, M.P., as arbitrators.

A large and influentially attended meeting was held in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of giving the Warwickshire labourers substantial assistance. Mr. Wright, chairman of the Liberal Association, presided, and handsome subscriptions towards the strike were announced.

There appears to be a general rising for higher wages and fewer hours of work. We give a few items, beginning with the cases nearest home:—

About 500 compositors employed in large printing establishments in London have struck for an advance of pay. The capital stock of the trade society is about £4000; but, to meet the expenses of the strike, a levy of 2s. per week is placed upon every member of the society in work, which, it is calculated, will produce from £250 to £300 per week. The first week's levy was collected on Saturday last.

Dock labourers threaten a strike. The labourers demand the abolition of piece-work, and pay at the rate of sixpence an hour.

A mass meeting of the Leeds flax operatives was held on Tuesday, at which it was unanimously resolved to remain firm to the nine-hours demand and to accept no compromise.

A conference of miners' delegates, representing 9000 men, was held at Dudley, on Tuesday, when it was agreed to form a comprehensive union for protecting the interests of the South Staffordshire colliers.

About 600 joiners and carpenters of Leicester have struck work for shorter hours and increased pay. The employers concede some advance of pay, but refuse the nine-hours limit.

A movement has been started amongst the farm labourers in the west of Scotland for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. Married men now receive 18s. per week and free house; they desire £1 a week. They work fourteen and sixteen hours a day; they wish eleven hours, stopping on Saturdays at 2 p.m.

Agricultural strikes are heard of even in the remote districts of Cornwall. The farmers have tried to stop the movement by offering a trifling advance in wages; but it is doubtful whether this policy will succeed.

Seven hundred carpenters and joiners have struck work in the district of Verviers, and there is every appearance of the strike becoming general.

The most remarkable phase of the labour movement is seen at Liège, where the cigar-makers have struck, demanding not only an advance in wages, but to be allowed to do their work whenever they please, at any hour of the day or night.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall and Free Library for Bilston was laid on Tuesday.

Sir John Lubbock has completed the purchase of the Celtic temple at Avebury.

Mr. Musters, Master of the South Notts Foxhounds, has had a serious fall in the hunting-field, breaking two ribs.

The *Wiltshire County Mirror* reports the death of one of the best-known sheep-breeders in the west of England—Mr. William Brown Canning, of Elston.

The financial year 1872-3 will be the fourth year in which the rate of income tax has been 4d. in the pound. The other years were 1865-6, 1866-7, and 1870-1.

Mr. Stansfeld addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Halifax on Wednesday evening. The right hon. gentleman defended the policy of the Cabinet.

The Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, resolved, by a majority of 25 votes to 17, to open the Corporation Art-Gallery and Free Reference Library on Sundays.

Some alterations and improvements are to be made in the Crown-Room at Edinburgh Castle. The regalia of Scotland will be cleaned, and greater precautions will in future be taken respecting them.

Yesterday week Mr. Robinson Hindle, of Well Bank, Haslingden, laid the corner-stone of a new Baptist chapel and school in the Blackburn Road, Haslingden. Mr. Hindle has subscribed £1500 towards the object.

The death is announced of Mr. N. Palmer, many years Recorder of Great Yarmouth, and a barrister of long standing on the Norfolk Circuit. Mr. Palmer was also Judge of the Norwich Borough Court of Record.

The Census of Bombay shows a decrease. In 1864 there was a shore population of 783,980, and a harbour population of 35,582 in the city and island. The shore population is now found to be only 624,284.

Dr. James Nicol, of Llandudno, publishes an appeal in behalf of the Cambrian Sanatorium at that watering-place, which was established some years ago by Mrs. Goode, widow of the Dean of Ripon, and of which she is now the superintendent.

The monument erected in Dunkeld Cathedral by the officers of the 42nd Highlanders was unveiled on Tuesday, and handed over to the custody of the Duke of Athole and the Athole Highlanders. The old colours of the regiment were placed over the monument.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In announcing the following as likely to be among the most remarkable pictures in the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy we reluctantly follow a fashion set by our contemporaries to which there are obvious objections. To avoid, however, any appearance of unfair anticipation, we shall limit ourselves to a bare announcement of titles or subjects, except where a word of praise may be bestowed in safety.

Mr. Millais sends six pictures, four of them life-size portrait works—one of the Marquis of Westminster in hunting pink; another of three young ladies (Misses Armstrong), seated, playing dummy whist, relieved against a screen and a mass of azaleas; a half-length of Sir James Paget; and Master Liddel in a reddish-brown velvet suit. Also two landscapes—one a lovely nook on a margin of a mill-race, with the stream, divided by a narrow slip, running smooth or rippling, and fringed with hazel, alders, and other foliage; the other the ferry of a Scotch river, with a soldier of a Highland regiment chatting with a comely lassie in the foreground.

Mr. Watts likewise sends four portraits—Messrs. Calderon and Prinsep, Mr. Dunlop, one of our champion rifle shots, and a lady in blue. Besides these, Mr. Watts may, if finished in time, contribute his diploma picture, a large upright work about twelve feet high, representing Cain over the body of his brother, hiding his face from the angels who descend to stigmatise the murderer.

Mr. Calderon's principal picture represents a picnic party encamped at some pleasant spot up the Thames, with three rowing men paying attentions to a beauty in a boat moored in front, to the neglect of other pretty misses who sit demurely beside their mamma. Papa converses with a fourth lady, and a young couple amuse themselves angling. Shelley's line, "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought," serves as title to a picture of a handsome girl touching a mandoline, with sumptuous costumes and accessories. Mr. Calderon also sends portraits of a lady in ruby satin and a head of Mr. Marks.

Mr. Leighton's contributions are "A Condottiere" in armour; "Summer Moon," two Italian women sleeping in the moonlight; "After Vespers," a Venetian girl relieved against a background of mosaics; and a portrait of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

Mr. Frith has a scene from "The Relapse," where Lord Foppington describes the fashionable mode of spending the day; the incident of Lady Mary Wortley Montague asking forgiveness of her runaway marriage from the Duke of Kingston; Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn deerstalking in Windsor Forest; and a profile of a lady looking at a miniature. Mr. Ward has painted Louis XVI. and his family, in their capacious coach, captives to the revolutionary crowd on their way back to Paris after the flight to Varennes; also a scene from "The Rivals," with Captain Absolute and Lydia. Mrs. Ward, in (as usual) a subject happily chosen for a female pencil, depicts the domestic life of George III., the leading incident representing the King kneeling on the floor to play with the little Princess Amelia, as described by Mrs. Delany. Mr. Hook returns with renewed zest and power to the scene of his former triumphs about Clovelly in "Gold of the Sea," the subject being the landing of fish; "Those Sand-Boys," and two other works.

Mr. Faed sends an important picture, entitled "God's Acre." In the foreground children peep into a newly-made grave—in the distance a Highland funeral procession approaches. Mr. Elmore's chief effort relates to an incident in the life of Columbus—his picking up a small Indian idol washed by the ocean on to the island of Porto Santo. He shows the idol to his wife, as confirmatory of his theory of another continent. Mr. F. Goodall sends a reminiscence of his recently repeated visit to the East—a family of Bedouins in their tent, pitched near the Nile, after a journey with their flocks in the desert, with "The Head of the House at Prayer," kneeling, looking towards Mecca. Also, "The Afterglow of Egypt," a picture containing two figures; and portraits of Sir John McNeill and a lady called "Alice." Mr. Dobson contributes a semi-idealised family group, more than usually happy in colour and feeling, entitled "The Crown to the Husband." Mr. Horsley's "Pay for Peeping" shows a lady administering a box on the ear to a page she has caught listening to the confidences of a pair of lovers. In another picture a duenna is urging a fair Italian to "Get in, get in," from a balcony where she is watching a procession returning triumphant from the wars. Mr. Ansdell sends several large works, in two of which, one containing a pony, the other representing the find of a dead stag that had fallen over a precipice, the artist has successfully stepped out of his beaten track. The portrait-painting R.A.s will be largely represented. The President, among other works, contributes a large hunting piece; Mr. G. Richmond will again exhibit in strength; Mr. Sant sends a group of the Queen and some of the Royal family.

Among the associates the following may be expected to put in a favourable appearance:—Mr. Leslie—a large picture of an elopement scene on the banks of a river at twilight. In front a lady in a riding-habit awaits her lover, who is being ferried across, with their two horses. A portrait of a lady in an old-fashioned garden, and a "Lovely Young Lavinia" are in the painter's more familiar style. Mr. Pettie—an effective picture of a Spaniard, bearing a flag of truce, fiercely demanding the surrender of a besieged town from a group of sturdy Dutch burghers seated at their council table. The same artist has also a scene from "As You Like It," and a picture of a fortune-telling old woman awaiting the approach of her dupes. Mr. Orchardson—a picture of a couple of Cavalier gallants annoying a young Puritan, who is escorting two pretty girls through the streets; a full-length portrait of a lady, and a girl feeding deer in a wood. Mr. Yeames—an incident at some small Thames-side inn, with a boating party of three gentlemen and a lady stopping for rest and refreshment; and a picture of the entrance to Penshurst churchyard, with the curate and an old parishioner. Mr. Armitage—a scriptural subject, entitled the "Dawn of Easter," representing Mary Magdalene running to Peter and John, and exclaiming, "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him." Also the first section of a friezelike decorative design called "A Dream of Fair Women." Mr. Poynter—a large picture, more than 15 ft. long, of "Perseus Rescuing Andromeda from the Sea Dragon." Mr. Walker—a picture representing, under a golden sunset glow, the quadrangle of a country almshouse, with two females, the aged leaning on the young, in the foreground, a grass-mower at work on the sward in the middle-distance, and some appropriate figures in the background; Mr. Marks—a long, elaborate composition showing a crowd of people in fifteenth-century costumes collected at the outskirts of a town to witness the entry of some Royal procession.

Probably a larger number than usual of works of conspicuous ability may be expected from the "outsiders." We have space, however, to name but a few. Mr. Fildes, who has hitherto been known only as a draughtsman on wood for this and other journals, contributes, under the title "Summer Hours," a remarkable picture (yet another boating subject) representing a girl singing to the guitar accompaniment of a

handsome youth, whilst her companion casts a sidelong look towards another youth lolling idly in the boat. The figures are in costumes of about the beginning of the century, and, with the sunshine and the swans floating by, make a beautiful arrangement of colour. Mr. Calthrop sends the most important picture he has hitherto painted, called "From Generation to Generation;" the scene is an adaptation of an interior at Knoke, with a young cavalier casting a proud look at one of the ancestral portraits hanging against the walls as he supports his aged father along the gallery, his wife with her little son at a distant oriel completing the suggested long succession of some noble house. A fool in scarlet painting his bauble, styled "An Amateur Painter" is another clever picture by the same. Mr. Marcus Stone—an important picture of the Court of Edward II., with the weak monarch listening to his favourite, Gaveston, regardless of the undisguised disapproval of all around. Mr. Hodgson—three subjects drawn, as usual, from the north of Africa. One is a bashaw drilling his body-guard; another, a snake-charmer; a third, a shop interior. Mr. Boughton—a series of three pictures forming together "An Idyll of the Birds." Mr. Wynfield—"The Arrest of Anne Boleyn;" and a group of two ladies essaying "The New Stitch." Mr. Prinsep's principal picture represents Penelope at dawn wearily rising from the night's destruction of the previous day's weaving. In another picture two young ladies cull blossoms "Among the Azaleas;" the subjects of other contributions are derived from a recent sojourn in Venice. Mr. C. Lucy—an incident from the life of Columbus: the great discoverer explaining his views to the monks in the convent of La Rabida. Mr. W. Gale represents Abraham with his son Isaac on their way to the place of sacrifice; and the youthful Isaac so carries a faggot of wood across his shoulders as naturally to typify the Crucifixion. A group of Eastern girls playfully pelting each other with roses in a rose-garden is another picture by the same. Among the more noticeable pictures of Spanish subjects will probably be one by Mr. Long, of gipsies petitioning Philip II. to annul the edict for their expulsion; another, by Mr. Haynes Williams, of a group of matadors offering prayers in a church for a wounded comrade; and "Kissing the Relics," by Mr. Burgess. Mr. R. Lehmann has a confessional subject in a Roman church, a study of a Roman model, and two portraits; Mr. Briton-Rivière, a picture of "Daniel in the Lions' Den;" Mr. Story, "A Lovers' Quarrel;" Mr. Heywood Hardy, "The Saxons' Tribute of Wolves Heads;" Mr. Eyre Crowe, "Howard the Philanthropist Distributing Bread to Galley-Slaves at Venice;" and other figure-pictures of mark may be expected from Messrs. P. R. Morris (a scene in the Highlands at lambing time), H. B. Roberts, E. Barclay, F. Dicey, Valentine Bromley, W. Field, Tourrier, Houghton, Hayllar, W. B. Richmond, the Brothers Burr, the Brothers Herbert, &c. Of pictures by foreign artists we may name an Egyptian funeral scene by Alma Tadema, two illustrations of the late war by Madame Henriette Brown, and works by Tissot and Laugée.

The landscape department will be enriched by many well-known artists. Mr. P. Graham sends a very striking study of precipitous rocks on the coast of Sutherlandshire, looming through mist, and haunted by myriads of seagulls; also a farmer with his team crossing a burn homewards at the gloaming. The Linnells, father and sons, send important works. Mr. McWhirter, a scene in the Isle of Skye; Mr. J. Smart, two Scotch moorland scenes; Mr. Hering, two Italian coast views; Mr. F. Dillon, a Cairene interior and a view up the Nile near the first cataract; Mr. W. J. Hennessy, "Drifting" and "A Summer Sea;" Mr. Leader, two examples, &c.

The spring exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, opened on Monday last. The collection is more select than its immediate predecessors, but we are compelled to postpone a notice till next week.

The following additions have been made to the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington:—Dr. Isaac Barrow, painted by Le Fèvre; Lord Chancellor Camden, painted by Dance; Sir Elijah Impey, Supreme Judge of India, painted by Zoffany; the Electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I. and mother of George I., painted by Honthorst. Also busts of Dr. Southwood Smith, by Hart; and James Wyatt, the architect, by Rossi. Mr. Partridge has presented to the gallery the picture, painted by himself, representing the Royal Commissioners of Fine Arts assembled in Gwyder House before the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The statue of the Prince Consort by Mr. Bacon, which was presented to the Corporation for erection on the Holborn Viaduct, still waits for a pedestal. A design for the pedestal has been recommended which would cost at least £3500, but a party of economists in the Court of Common Council protest against spending more than £2000. The discussion has been adjourned.

The hanging committee for the ensuing exhibition of the Royal Academy are Messrs. Ansdell, Frith, Frost, Redgrave, and Weekes.

Mr. S. Cousins has made a second donation to the British Museum of fifty-one proofs from his own engraved plates, thirty-one of the impressions are from private plates.

Messrs. O. W. Brierly and H. C. White have been elected members of the (Old) Water-Colour Society, not, as erroneously stated, of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

A portrait of the late Mr. Sheriff Young was, on Wednesday, formally presented to the Wisbeach Town Council by the Speaker of the House of Commons, on behalf of a number of subscribers. The right hon. gentleman contested Cambridge-shire, in conjunction with Mr. Young, at the last general election. An eloquent eulogium on the memory of Mr. Young was paid by the Speaker.

The *Dover Standard* announces the formation of a yacht club in Dover, with Prince Arthur as its commodore. The Rosebud yawl (Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne) is being fitted out at Northam, Southampton, for his Royal Highness, and during the ensuing month it will be completed and proceed at once to Dover. The vice-commodore of the club is Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P.; and acting in concert with the two flag officers is a very influential committee. The first regatta of the club will be held in June, when some valuable prizes will be offered. A meeting of the Dover Regatta Committee has recently been held, and the offer of a 50-guinea cup has been made to the committee of the club, in case their arrangements will allow of a match from Dover to Boulogne and back. One of the matches of the Dover Yacht Club will be from Dover to Boulogne and back. Others will be from a boat stationed off the Admiralty Pier round the Varne Light, a distance of ten miles and a half. Sir Charles Harvey, Bart., has had his yacht, the Daring, registered for Dover; and Mr. E. W. Barnett has also a yacht being built. The Marquis of Conyngham has also a splendid steam yacht, and many other gentlemen connected with yachting will make Dover their head-quarters.

DISCUSSING THE BUDGET.

The village politicians at the table of a country alehouse, hearing the bailiff or some other "scholar" who reads from the London newspaper what the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes for the yearly adjustment of taxation, are not more stupid than those who work in factories and live in towns. There is a character of originality in the views of the agricultural labourer, when he is encouraged by sincere goodwill to express them freely, which is not always found in the sectarian opinions that easily become current among densely-crowded masses of people. It is true that the ploughman or ditcher has often no acquaintance with any social conditions beyond what may be observed within a day's walk of his native parish. Geography and history, such as are taught in the commonest schools provided for the children of our town population, have not, perhaps, been included in the simple programme of instruction, designed to teach everyone "his duty to God, his neighbours, and himself," with a little reading, writing, and ciphering, appointed for rustic youth. But his mother-wit has been sharpened by a greater variety of small personal experiences, from the changing nature of his employment in different seasons of the year and states of the weather, than is the case with a man who tends the operations of machinery in a vast establishment of artificial production. Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the rain, the sunshine, and the frost, the rotation of crops, the breeding, feeding, and driving of cattle, the daily observation of vegetable and animal life, are not a bad school of experimental philosophy. This is just the kind of mental discipline, in effect though not in pretension, which Mr. Huxley and other great advocates of scientific education demand for the upper and middle classes. The practised common-sense of a farm labourer, applied to any question of which he happens not to be ignorant with reference to the matter of fact, is certainly more likely to form a sound practical conclusion than the average intelligence of a mere "operative" in the cotton-manufacturing districts. This judgment, founded upon some personal knowledge of both classes, must not be taken to imply that either the one or the other is competent to debate the merits of the Financial Budget. Nor have they so large a direct concern as their middle-class neighbours in its most important provision—that of the reductions of the income tax; but they are greatly benefited, and they ought to know it, by the cheapening of coffee, which is better for the outdoor labourer than tea, and perhaps than unlimited beer. This last remark would, no doubt, fail to gain the unanimous assent of the company whom we see delineated in our Artist's pleasant drawing. So long as their money or credit may last, or till the non-smokers fall asleep, with their heads on the board, they are tempted to call for the services of that pretty damsel who has just entered the room with a tray and jug of some finer potation for the reader's particular solace. The young soldier, who stops her for a moment's flirtation, does not care much about the Budget.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in Edinburgh, at which resolutions were carried expressing disapproval of the Government Parks Bill.

At Greenock the boiler of a "donkey engine," which was at work in a new building, exploded, killing two men and wounding three others. A portion of the boiler was thrown into a tank on the roof of a sugar refinery; the tank gave way, and the water, rushing into the building below, damaged an immense stock of fine sugar.

A colliery explosion occurred on Thursday week at Atherton, a village about six miles from Bolton, by which twenty-seven men and boys were killed. The pit where the accident occurred is the Lovers' Lane, or Old Chain Pit, and is the property of Messrs. John Fletcher and Co. For some time past there has been a great deal of gas in the mine, but every precaution had, it is said, been taken to prevent any accident. The Davy lamp was used, and the key was kept by the underlooker, who was among those killed.

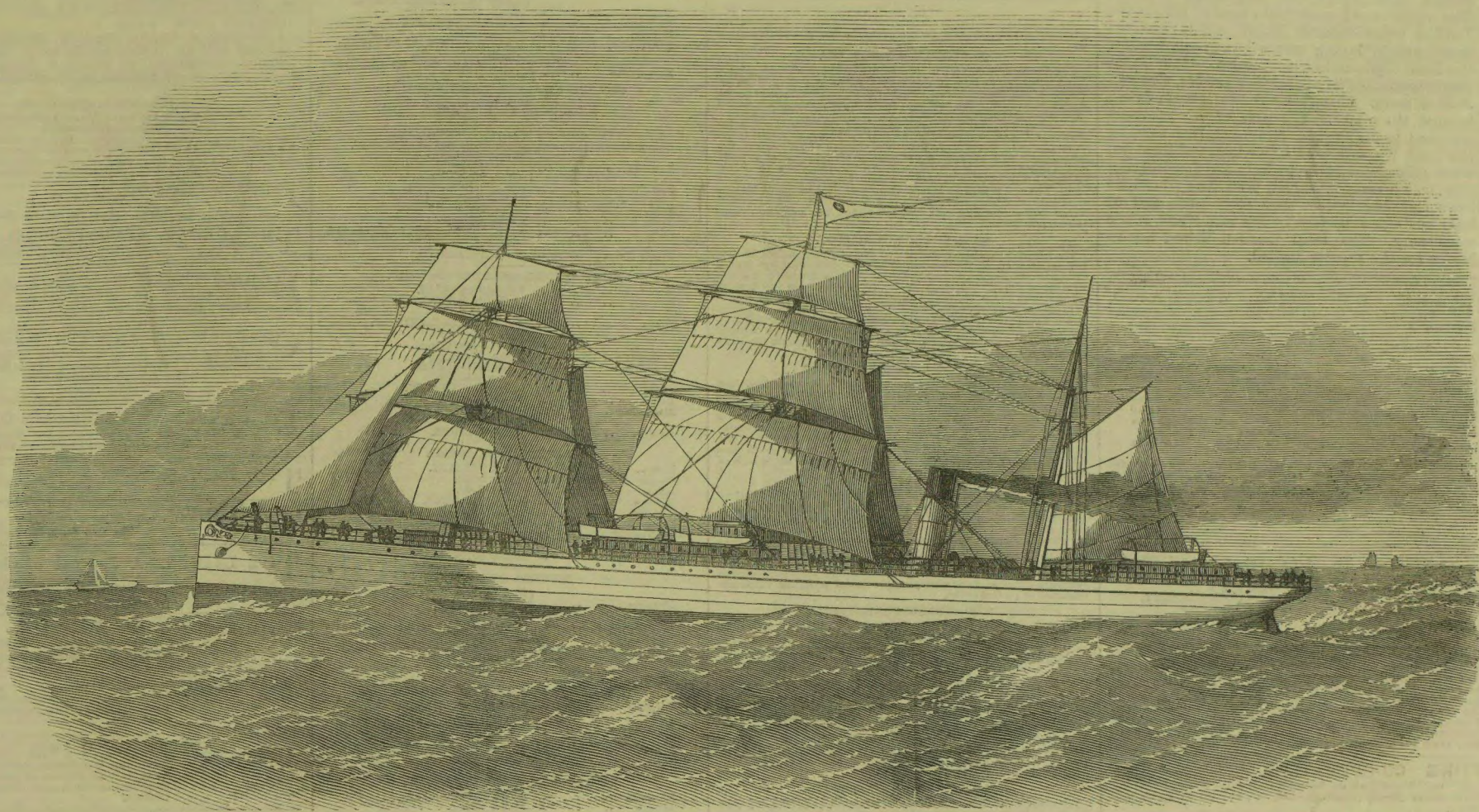
Further trials were made with Panshon's gun-cotton on Thursday week, at the London Scottish ranges, Wimbledon-common. In the first series of shootings from a Henry rifle at a target of 15-deal 1-in. boards, range 30 yards, the gun-cotton charges of 50 grains exceeded in penetration the 50 grains of gunpowder (Curtis and Harvey's No. 6), the bullets discharged by the gun-cotton piercing the target, whilst those from the gunpowder stuck at the eleventh and twelfth planks: the target was pierced by a charge of 84 grains of gunpowder. In the second series the range was increased to 200 yards, the target fired at being an ordinary iron one, 6 ft. by 4 ft. Great difficulty was experienced in shooting on account of the inclemency of the weather. Five rounds with 50-grain charges of gun-cotton were fired, the bullets all scoring on the target. A few rounds were tried at 500 yards, but the wind having increased in violence, and being very gusty, further shooting was abandoned, no definite results being obtainable.

A great increase in the emigration from the port of Liverpool occurred during March, as compared with the two preceding months. The returns of February were nearly doubled, and the increase on the return of January was nearly 250 per cent. During March there sailed "under the Act" to the United States thirty-three ships, with 13,900 emigrants, of whom 5965 were English, 312 Scotch, 2015 Irish, and 5608 foreigners. Of vessels not "under the Act" there sailed to the United States three with 109 passengers, three to Canada (Portland) with 123 passengers, one to Nova Scotia with 26 passengers, four to Victoria with 40 passengers, three to the West Indies with 31 passengers, one to the East Indies with 22 passengers, one to China with 3 passengers, three to the West Coast of Africa with 16 passengers, and six to South America with 96 passengers, being a total of twenty-eight ships and 474 passengers, or a gross total of sixty-one ships and 14,409 passengers.

A fire broke out, on Wednesday week, in the extensive warehouses of Fraser and M'Faren, in Buchanan and Argyll streets, Glasgow, and extended to the premises of Mr. M'Goch, ironmonger, and Aitken's Temperance Hotel. With the exception of the hotel, which is only partially damaged, the buildings and stock are destroyed. The Lancashire Spinning Company's mill, Glasgow, took fire yesterday week, and in a short time was burned to the ground. The flames spread with such rapidity that a number of girls employed in the upper stories of the mill were unable to escape by the stairways, and the firemen took them through the windows. Dangerfield Mills, at Hawick, were burned down on Thursday week. Yesterday week the house of Mr. Hunter, a dairyman, at Brimstone, near Portobello, was found to be on fire, and two of Hunter's children were burned to death. It appears that Mr. Hunter and his wife had gone out on business, leaving the children in bed, and that a burning coal fell from the fire. The flames extended to the furniture and overtook the poor children. The Ladies' College at Baldock, Herts, was on Tuesday afternoon entirely destroyed by fire. The inmates just escaped with their lives.



DISCUSSING THE BUDGET.



THE NEW STEAM-SHIP OTHELLO FOR THE SUEZ CANAL ROUTE TO INDIA.

THE STEAM-SHIP OTHELLO.

This fine new screw steam-ship, which sailed from the port of London last week, was built at Hull, by Earle's Engineering Shipbuilding Company, which has the valuable services of Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and of his colleague, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson. She is employed in the Indian trade, by the Suez Canal route, being the first, but not the largest, of a series of new vessels designed for that trade by Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co., Hull, owners of the Wilson Line. The Othello is of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 316 ft.; breadth of beam, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 27 ft. 6 in.; registered tonnage, 2500. She is fitted by Earle and Co. with surface-condensing compound engines of 300-horse power nominal.

The saloon, which is 50 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, is on the upper deck, midships, and it is constructed with an overhanging deck for the protection of the passengers in hot climates, while it will also afford protection from rain, the passengers at the same time being able to take open-air exercise. The comfort of the passengers has been considered in every respect, there being seven bath-rooms, besides other luxuries, which include an ice-house. The Othello is fitted with iron masts, and barque-rigged. This is the fourth steamer launched since the company commenced operations; and they have now, in addition to small contracts, several large orders on hand, including three vessels of about 1800 tons each, for English owners; four of about 800 tons each, for Russian and Swedish firms; and a large steam-yacht for Lord Alfred Paget. They are just laying down another large vessel for

the Wilson Line, for the Indian trade, which is to be 389 ft. long, 39 ft. beam, and 28 ft. depth of hold. The other Hull shipbuilders are fully supplied with orders, the execution of which will last many months.

H.M.S. LORD CLYDE.

The misadventure to this fine ironclad war-ship, on the 14th ult., was, happily, not attended by such disastrous results as might have been feared. The Lord Clyde, which forms part of the Mediterranean Squadron, had been sent from Malta to the aid of an English steamer, the Raby Castle, aground on the island of Pantellaria. This island is situated between the Tunisian peninsula of the African coast and the southwestern shore of Sicily. By some means the Lord Clyde herself



H.M.S. LORD CLYDE ASHORE ON THE ISLAND OF PANTELLARIA.

got aground, in the position shown in the sketch from which our Engraving is made. The other vessel, anchored ahead of her, is the Turkish screw-steamer Babel, which rendered assistance in laying out a bower anchor for the Lord Clyde to heave off with. The Babel was commanded by an English master, Captain J. C. Gilbert. The Ruby Castle is seen lying beyond the rocks. A report of the accident was sent to Malta, and Rear-Admiral Key, in the Lord Warden, with a few tugs and lighters, went off immediately to help the Lord Clyde. She was soon got afloat, but was found to have lost her rudder and stern-post, and to have sustained damage in her screw and other machinery. The Lord Warden towed her to Malta for the repairs needed.

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Most convenient, economical, and fine-flavoured Stock for Beef-Tes (about 2½ lb. a pint), Soup, Sauce, and made dishes, costing hardly more than one-fourth of what it would when made of fresh meat. Keeps good for any time, even after jars being opened. 1 lb. jar recommended, being relatively the cheapest size. Now permanently used in most households in town and country. CAUTION.—Ask for Liebig's Company's Extract, being the only sort warranted genuine and perfect by Baron Liebig, the inventor, requiring his signature on every jar.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

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AS THERE ARE SEVERAL IMITATIONS OF THE

G L E N F I E L D

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HER MAJESTY'S OPERA,

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. SEASON 1872.

Mr. MAPLESON has the honour to announce to the Subscribers and Patrons of Her Majesty's Opera that the Season will commence on SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

The Performances will be given in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, which has in past seasons been found so eminently fitted for Operatic Representation. Several important alterations in the Auditorium have been made, so as to render the accommodation even more perfect than before.

In calling attention to the accompanying Prospectus, the Director desires briefly to point out that, whilst he has been successful in retaining the acknowledged favourites of former years, he has also been able to secure the services of some of the most rising Artists whose talents have not yet been submitted to the judgment of this country. The Director has selected these Artists with all possible care. The estimate of their respective merits he confidently leaves to the unerring taste and judgment of his patrons. The Director would further shortly allude to one or two of the more important re-engagements.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON. The Director, whilst reminding the musical public that he has the satisfaction of having introduced to this country Mlle. Christine Nilsson, has unqualified pleasure in announcing that she will again appear before those audiences who were the first to acknowledge her as one of the greatest Artists of the day. It is unnecessary here to allude to the remarkable series of triumphs Mlle. Nilsson has just achieved in America. There is nothing in the whole history of the lyric drama to excel it. Mlle. Nilsson, during the season, will appear in those parts with which her name has been so thoroughly identified.

Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. The many laurels so worthily gained by this favourite American Artist at Drury Lane Theatre during the Season of 1868 must still be fresh in the recollection of her many admirers. Her accession to the staff will enable the Director to present some of our grandest Operas with a degree of perfection which must satisfy the most exacting. Mlle. Kellogg, who, since '68, has been delighting her numerous friends in the United States, will return from that country and appear at Her Majesty's Opera during the month of April.

Mlle. MARIE MARIMON. The brilliant appearances so recently made by this gifted Artist do not at present require to be particularly noted, nor need reference be made to her first appearance in Drury Lane, when, in the opening scene, she literally took her hearers, and through them the town, by storm. There are few such debuts chronicled in operatic annals. By her rare talents, by her perfect intonation, and by her wonderful vocalization, Mlle. Marimon at once commanded the success to which she was so justly entitled. The Director is glad to be able to add that, during a trying provincial tour, her voice has remained in perfect order.

Madame TREBELL-BETTINI. As Madame Trebell-Bettini is universally allowed to be the leading Contralto of the day, the Director feels confident that the announcement of her name will give unmixt satisfaction to her numerous admirers.

Mlle. TITIENS. The incalculable services rendered to the lyric drama by Mlle. Titiens are universally acknowledged. In her own special walk she has still no compeer. Habitués of Her Majesty's Opera will recollect, amongst her numerous unrivalled impersonations, the profound impression Mlle. Titiens created as the heroine in Cherubini's "Medea." The enormous success which attended that creation has induced her to assume the principal part in another of the same Composer's chefs-d'œuvre—viz., Costanza in his celebrated "Les Deux Journées."

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. In reference to these important Departments, the Director begs simply to intimate that they have been placed under the entire management and control of

Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON

(her First Appearance in Europe these Two Years).

Mlle. CARLOTTA GROSSI

(of the Imperial Opera, Berlin—her First Appearance).

Mlle. COLOMBO.

Mlle. VICTORIA BUNDEY

(of the Royal Opera, Stockholm—her First Appearance).

Mlle. BAUERMEISTER.

Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

(her First Appearance in Europe these Four Years).

Mlle. MARIE ROZE

(of the Opéra Comique, Paris—her First Appearance).

Mlle. TITIENS.

Madame TREBELL-BETTINI,

and

Mlle. TITIENS.

Signor ITALO CAMPANINI

(his First Appearance),

Signor VIZZANI,

Signor FANCELLI,

Signor RINALDINI,

Signor SINIGAGLIA,

and

M. CAPOUL.

Signor MENDIOROZ.

Signor ROTA

(Principal Baritone of the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, &c., his First Appearance).

Signor AGNESI,

Signor BORELLA,

Signor MEO

(Of the Imperial Opera, Moscow—his First Appearance).

Signor ZOBOLI,

Signor CASABONI,

and

Signor FOLLI.

Director of the Music and Conductor,

Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

THE ORCHESTRA.

THE CHORUS.

Maestro al Piano... Signor LI CALSI.

Assistant Accompanist... Mr. F. COWEN.

First Violin and Soloist... Mr. SMYTHSON.

Organist... Mr. WILLING.

The Military Band of the Coldstream Guards, under the Direction of Mr. F. GODFREY.

Suggestion... Mr. RALPH.

Stage Manager, Mr. EDWARD STIRLING.

For the Ballet Divertissements, Mlle. BLANCHE RICOIS.

Ballet Master, Mr. J. CORMACK.

The Opera will Commence at Half-past Eight o'clock each Evening, and the Doors be opened half an hour previous.

The following Novelties will be produced during the Season:—

I DUE GIONATI

(First time in England).

The Comic chef-d'œuvre of Cherubini. Adapted for the Italian Stage by M. Barbier. The Italian Version by Signor Zaffra.

The Dialogue set to Accompanied Recitative by Sir Michael Costa.

Armando... Signor VIZZANI.

Michele... Signor AGNESI.

Danielle... Signor FOLLI.

Antonio... Signor RINALDINI.

Marcellina... Mlle. MARIE ROZE.

Angelina... Mlle. BAUERMEISTER.

And

Constanza... Mlle. TITIENS.

LA CATARINA

("Les Diamants de la Couronne.")

(First time on the London Stage in English.)

Music by Aubert.

Don Enrico di fandoval... M. CAPOUL.

Rebello... Signor BORELLA.

Diana... Mlle. MARIE ROZE.

And

La Catarina... Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

MIGNON (Thomas).

Guglielmo... M. CAPOUL.

Lotario... Signor MENDIOROZ.

Leante... Signor AGNESI.

Giano... Signor MEO.

Frederico... Madame TREBELL-BETTINI.

Filina... Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

(Who has kindly undertaken the part.)

And

Mignon... Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

DINORAH (Meyerbeer).

Corentino... Signor FANCELLI.

Hoel... Signor MENDIOROZ.

Un Cacciatore... Signor AGNESI.

Un Capreolo... Madame TREBELL-BETTINI.

Una Capraja... Mlle. BAUERMEISTER.

And

Dinorah... Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

(Her First Appearance in that Character.)

FAUST (Gounod).

(M. CAPOUL. Also by Signor ITALO CAMPANINI. Signor FOLLI. Signor MENDIOROZ. Signor MEO. Madame TREBELL-BETTINI. And Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Mlle. MARIE ROZE. (Her First Appearance in that Character.)

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

DON GIOVANNI (Mozart).

Donna Elvira... Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Don Ottavio... Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.

Don Giovanni... Signor VIZZANI.

Leporello... Signor MENDIOROZ.

Il Commendatore... Signor BORELLA.

Masetto... Signor FOLLI.

Zerlina... Signor ZOBOLI.

Donna Anna... Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

And

Mlle. TITIENS.

FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO (Donizetti).

Tonio... Signor FANCELLI.

Sulpizio... Signor AGNESI.

And

Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

FIDELIO (Beethoven).

Florestano... Signor VIZZANI.

Jacquino... Signor RINALDINI.

Pizarro... Signor AGNESI.

Il Ministro... Signor MENDIOROZ.

Rocco... Signor FOLLI.

Marcellina... Mlle. MARIE ROZE.

And

Mlle. TITIENS.

DER FREISCHUTZ (Weber).

Max... Signor VIZZANI.

Chrupar... Signor FOLLI.

Kurio... Signor MEO.

Kilian... Signor BORELLA.

Uttaker... Signor RINALDINI.

Anneta... Mlle. COLOMBO.

Bridesmaid... Mlle. BAUERMEISTER.

And

Mlle. TITIENS.

MARTHA (Flotow).

Lionello... M. CAPOUL.

Also by Signor VIZZANI.

Lord Tristan... Signor BORELLA.

Plunketto... Signor AGNESI.

Nancy... Madame TREBELL-BETTINI.

And

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (Donizetti).

Edgardo... Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.

Astolfo... Signor ROTA.

Raimondo... Signor FOLLI.

And

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA (Verdi).

Riccardo... M. CAPOUL.

Renato... Signor ROTA.

Samuel... Signor AGNESI.

Tommaso... Signor FOLLI.

Ulrica... Madame TREBELL-BETTINI.

Oscar... Mlle. CARLOTTA GROSSI.

And

Mlle. TITIENS.

DON PASQUALE (Donizetti).

Don Pasquale... Signor BORELLA.

Ernesto... Signor VIZZANI.

Dr. Malatesta... Signor MENDIOROZ.

And

Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.

LUCREZIA BORGIA (Donizetti).

Gennaro... Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.

(His first appearance in England).

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